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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

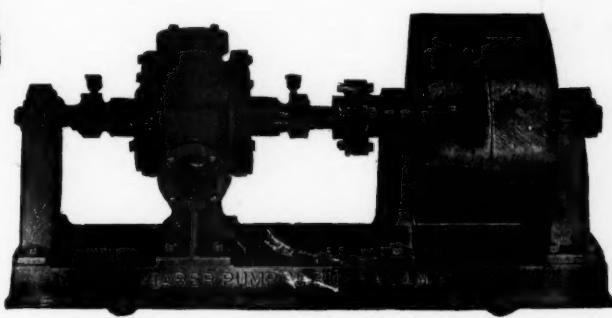
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

APRIL 14, 1917

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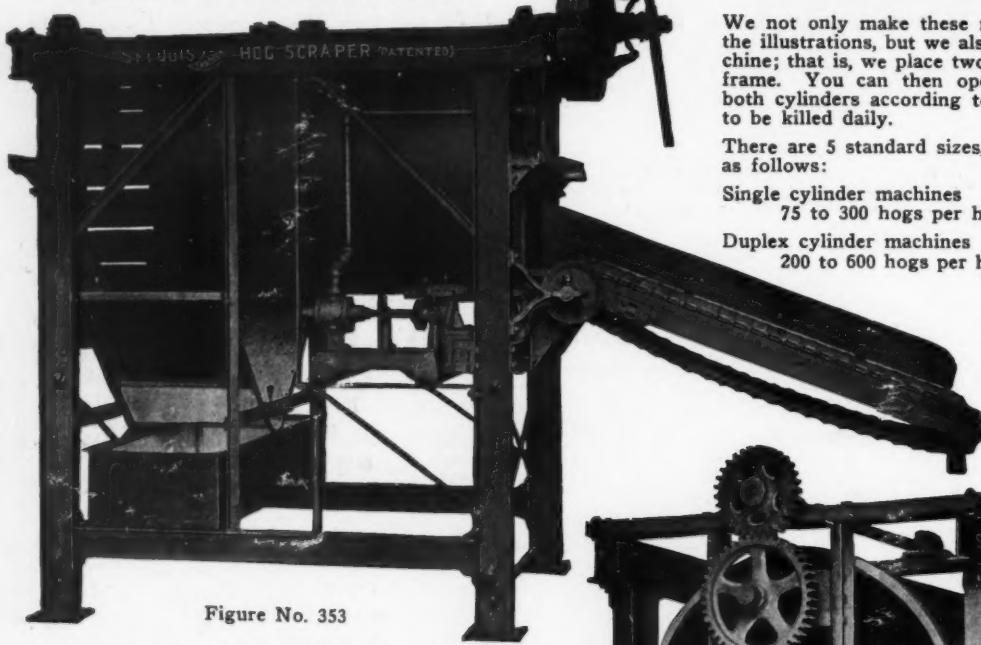


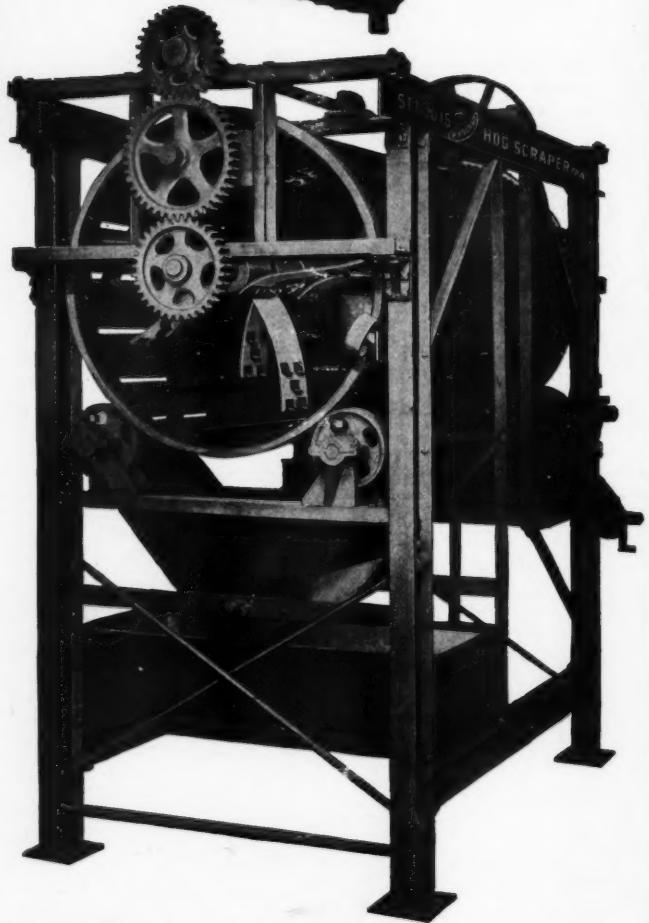
Figure No. 353

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No. 15.

SERIOUS FOOD PROBLEM FACING THE NATION

Events of the Week Develop the Need of Immediate Action

Food, money and munitions have been the immediate problems facing the country in the first week of the state of war with Germany—and the greatest of these is food.

The armies and peoples of France and England want food first of all. They expect the United States to give them a greatly increased supply and to take care of 1,000,000 men in the field and training camps as well.

Although all this means that the United States this year must produce by far the greatest crops in its history, officials and agricultural economists like Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Herbert Quick of the Federal Farm Loan Board have said publicly that we can do it.

Some plans have been made and a great many have been suggested this week, with special reference to the fact that the wheat crop bids fair to be exceedingly short, and that there has been a drop of 100,000,000 pounds in the stocks of frozen and cured meats on hand as compared with this time a year ago.

The organization of the food commission forecasted in our last issue has been begun, in part, with the appointment of three members, including A. W. Shaw, editor of "System," and a request to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, to accept the chairmanship.

America's Duty as a Food Purveyor.

Mr. Hoover cabled his acceptance from London on Wednesday, together with his views of America's duty in the present situation. He says:

"The foremost duty of America toward her allies in this war is to see that they are supplied with food. France, England, and Italy, in ordinary times, depended largely on Russia, Rumania, and Bulgaria for a large portion of their breadstuffs. With the isolation of these areas they were thrown wholly upon the Western Hemisphere. The bumper Western harvest of 1915 was able to carry the load without a strain, but the more normal, or, in places, short harvest of 1916, coupled with the fact that our allies are today giving whole and able-bodied manhood to arms and the manufacture of munitions, has brought the whole allied world face to face with a shortage of breadstuffs.

"Their women are in the fields, but production in their territories is bound to be much below normal. If they are to continue to fight, a much larger burden of the food supply must rest upon America. From the necessities of the case we can put but few soldiers in the field, but every spadeful of earth turned by our farmers, every seed we plant, every ounce of waste we eliminate, is

just as much a contribution to the joint cause as that of a man in the trenches.

Production Must Increase.

"We must increase our production by every device of our able farming community, with the stimulating advice and guidance our

agricultural institutions can invent, but beyond this we must stop waste in every scrap of foodstuff. We must even be prepared to deprive ourselves, if necessary, in order that our allies may be supported. They have eliminated waste and are depriving themselves today, and it is not less our duty than theirs.

"If America will only eliminate waste and extravagance in food it will go far to help the whole problem. Now that we are in the

J. Ogden Armour Favors Federal Food Price Regulation

Governmental regulation of the wholesale price of meat and government guarantee of prices that will encourage the nation's farmers to grow unusually large crops, are policies advocated by J. Ogden Armour, head of Armour and Company, in a statement made public this week. Likewise he believes in a vigorous campaign to get the farmers of the nation to utilize every foot of available land as the only alternative to hunger next winter.

"If immediate and radical steps are not taken to increase and conserve the food supply of the United States," says Mr. Armour, "this country will find itself next fall and winter in as bad a state, so far as food is concerned, as any of the warring nations of Europe.

"The food shortage is world wide. Europe has been drawing heavily on the rest of the world for three years, and has about exhausted the world's surplus. The crops of South America and Australia have been harvested, and they are inadequate to relieve the situation. Their surpluses are miserably small, so small, in fact, that several South American nations have already declared embargoes on various important foodstuffs.

"It is very evident that the task of feeding the world is up to the American farmer. And he starts off under a handicap, for the winter wheat crop has been badly damaged by cold weather. Nevertheless, it is up to him to keep the world from going hungry.

"The farmer alone cannot do it. The whole nation must unite in a great campaign of economy and thrift. Even the vigorous prosecution of the war hinges on the nation's ability to produce unusual crops and to exercise unusual economy in consuming them. The same situation that will confront us this fall and winter will confront us for several years to come, and we must awaken to our danger and take precautions before the pinch comes.

Economy in Food Production and Use.

"These precautions include economy in the

use and distribution of food products. And most important of all is the utilization of every acre of farm land in the production of foodstuffs, and the employment of the most efficacious systems for getting the greatest possible returns from the soil. Plowing up and seeding of land now lying idle, and a widespread use of fertilizers, are of the utmost importance now, not only to the farmer who is to benefit by the increased yield, but to the nation as a whole and to the people as individuals.

"Because the time for action is so short, and because the situation so serious, I am in favor of government supervision and control of food production and food prices. They have been forced to that extremity in Europe; let us do so while there yet remains something to conserve.

"The prices for wheat, corn, potatoes, live-stock and other food products are now beyond the control of any agency other than the government. Only the government can now prevent food prices from going up to most oppressive heights, and only the government can assure proper conservation of food stocks.

"I believe the solution, temporarily at least, lies in the government regulation of prices. Let the Federal authorities, for instance, fix the wholesale price of meat. That would probably result in an automatic regulation of all prices, those paid to the producer and those collected from the consumer. In the event it did not so result, further governmental action might be necessary.

"And let the government guarantee to the farmer a price of say \$1.50 a bushel for all the wheat he can raise this year. It would be safe for the government to do that, because it would not cost the government a cent, and it would certainly encourage the production of more wheat than we have ever raised before, at a time when it is most needed.

"I realize that these are radical suggestions, and that there will be objections from individuals and firms whose profits will be cut, but it is apparent to me that this is not the time to consider profits ahead of the nation's welfare."

serious and terrible conflict, the very existence of our national ideas of waste and extravagance in public places and among certain classes in America is a public scandal. Beyond public places 85 per cent. of the American food is consumed in the household. The women of America thus really control America's food consumption.

"Among our allies the women are working as hard as the men. There is no body of women in the world so capable of rising to an emergency as American women. Nor is there any problem so peculiarly capable of solution by them as the elimination of waste and extravagance. Much can be done by the substitution of the more abundant commodities for those that our allies need most. For instance, every person in America who eats corn bread instead of wheat helps in the present wheat shortage, for the English people have never learned how, and have not the equipment to make corn bread, because they do not bake in the household at all, and corn bread cannot be served from the baker.

"It is obvious that our allies must have first call on our food surplus. If we are to divert our man and woman power to furnish foodstuffs to neutrals, they must be compelled to give some equivalent service to our allies. They can furnish shipping or commodities or manufactures which our allies need in return for food from us.

"Moreover, in this war against Germany we should allow no products of our labor or soil to go to any country or any peoples who assist Germany directly or indirectly. The supply of American corn to States bordering on Germany, which is converted into meal for German use, is depriving our Allies of just that much food and benefiting our enemies.

"The war probably will last another year, and from the present outlook of the world's food supply we shall have all we can do, by the utmost elimination of waste and the utmost stimulation of production, to carry our Allies through with their full fighting stamina.

"Nor can we allow speculation or profiteering to burden our own people with high prices. We must devise and enforce methods to reduce and maintain more reasonable prices, both for our own people and the Allies.

"All these are problems in which the capacity and high ideals of self-sacrifice of the American people can accomplish smoothly and efficiently. Legislation and sumptuary regulations can accomplish far less than the voluntary self-denial and devotion of our people."

Government Regulation of Food Prices.

The National Agricultural Society, headed by James Wilson, for sixteen years Secretary of Agriculture under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, which closed an important convention in Washington this week, demands legislation empowering the food commission to fix prices and to supervise the marketing and distribution of foods. It was the sentiment of the members, as set forth for them by Governor Stuart of Virginia, that speculators and others convicted of unjustified price boosting should be thrown into jail and heavily fined.

The National Agricultural Society also recommended in other formal resolutions a tremendous increase in crop acreage, liberal encouragement of sheep raising and the amendment of wheat milling laws.

It was further recommended that the commission handle the production and distribution of clothing. Also, that the agricultural colleges of the country graduate their senior classes at once.

Wilson Writes to Farmers:

President Wilson gave his support to the deliberations of the society, sending the following letter:

"At the present moment it is our plain duty to take adequate steps that not only our own people be fed, but that we may, if possible, answer the call for food of other nations now at war.

"In this greatest of human needs I feel that the American farmer will do his part to the uttermost.

"By planting and increasing his production in every way possible, every farmer will perform a labor of patriotism for which he will be recognized as a soldier of the commissary, adding his share to the food supply of the people."

Herbert Quick recommended the use of corn as a substitute for wheat. He painted the present plight of the farmers as painful, claiming that the high prices are neutralized by labor shortage and increased cost of machinery and seed.

Former Secretary Wilson said: "Our country is growing in population rapidly by natural increase and by immigration. There will be more mouths to feed in the near future and it is imperative for us to take care of our soil so that it may produce in an ever increasing ratio to meet our increasing demands."

Millions of food gardens was suggested fervently, with statistics added, by Charles L. Pack, president of an organization called the National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

Loud Noises in Congress.

In Congress loud speeches in eulogy of the farmers were made on Monday and Tuesday by members who have farming constituencies. The farmer was lauded as the man who will win the war, and Representative Howard of Georgia advocates a bill exempting from all kinds of military service every male, regardless of age or physical qualifications, who is engaged in food production. As a continual vote getter this ought to be great.

Howard is the man who shouted on the floor of the House last Tuesday afternoon that "10,000 patriotic volunteers willing to bare their breasts in battle are worth 100,000 conscripted men."

There is an impression throughout the country that Congress is a bonehead. In his very young days George Ade wanted to go to Congress. For years this failure bothered him, but recently he wrote: "And as to representing the old seventh district in Washington, I have seen Congress and am reconciled."

In the meantime, Secretary Houston has been holding important conferences in St. Louis with agricultural delegates from all parts of the United States except New England and the Pacific coast. These sections will be taken in later.

Minimum Prices, Minimum Wages.

Before adjourning the delegates decided to ask Congress to provide a minimum price for all farm products and a minimum wage for farm laborers. England now has this system

(Continued on page 22.)

SURVEY OF FERTILIZER INDUSTRY.

The National Fertilizer Association announced this week, as a measure of national defense, the appointment of an advisory committee to make a thorough survey of the industry to ascertain stocks of raw materials on hand, together with the estimate of what

will be required for a period of one year, beginning July 1.

These figures, says a statement by the executive committee, "will be used in any way that may be of service to the government or the industry to maintain a normal production of fertilizer, without which food production in the United States would be reduced to an alarming point."

The statement was issued after a meeting attended by leading fertilizer manufacturers. It declares that the most serious factor in the situation is the cutting of shipments of pyrites from Spain, due mainly to the submarine blockade. As the domestic production of pyrites is not equal to the demand, manufacturers of phosphoric acid are confronted with the problem of rebuilding their acid plants to enable them to utilize brimstone as the only other source of sulphur.

The cost of phosphoric acid, the report says, has been affected also by the increased rates for the shipment of phosphate rock from Florida. The shortage of vessels has also affected the nitrate of soda market. Other sources of ammonia for fertilizer purposes have been greatly reduced, due to the fact that imports of sulphate of ammonia have been stopped and more than 60 per cent. of the production of animal ammoniates is now being used for cattle and poultry food. The unit price of nitrogen has practically doubled since the beginning of the war.

"Reports received from Europe through studies recently made," says the committee, "are all to the effect that the lack of phosphoric acid and nitrogen is responsible for the tremendous reduction in the crop production per acre. A lack of fertilizers would be a disaster to crop production in the United States. Such a calamity actually threatens the sustenance of our allies as well as ourselves at present. Whether for peace needs or war necessities, the use of fertilizers is the basis in crop production."

FEDERAL CONTROL OF EXPORTS.

It was reported from Washington this week that Great Britain's trade-with-the-enemy act, out of which grew the celebrated blacklist, probably will be used by the Administration as a guide for legislation to give the government a firm grasp on the country's commerce throughout the war.

Convinced that the United States participation in the conflict for a year or more at least will be largely economic, the government intends to use every means in backing up the Allies' economic pressure on Germany. Already a war trade committee, named by the Cabinet, is considering measures to give the government the fullest control of overseas trade. The committee, comprising Charles Warren, of the Department of Justice, chairman; Dr. E. E. Pratt, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Solicitor L. H. Woolsey, of the State Department is expected to report to the Cabinet within a few days.

One of the first measures Congress will be asked to pass, it is believed, will be a bill to give the President or some commission to be named full control of exports. That would assure the country sufficient supplies for its own needs, for if given power the President or a board could put an embargo on the export of any commodity and could prohibit exports to any country.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from issue of March 31.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of *The National Provisioner*. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

LIVE AND DRESSED WEIGHT.

United States.

The census of this country has provided average live and dressed weights of meat animals killed in the wholesale slaughtering and meat packing industry, and these averages, of course, are derived from an immense number of animals. Information is provided for 1899, 1904, and 1909.

The average live weight of beeves, not including calves, was 1,069 pounds in 1899, 1,047 pounds in 1904, and 1,019 pounds in 1909. This declining average may be due to the tendency to slaughter steers at younger ages in recent years than formerly.

The dressed weight of beeves also declined, the average being 583 pounds for 1899, 569 pounds for 1904, and 543 pounds for 1909.

With diminishing live weight the percentage represented by the dressed weight has declined; the percentage for 1899 was 54.5, for 1904 it was 54.3, and for 1909 it was 53.3 per cent.

On the other hand, the live and dressed weights of calves have increased. For the three years in order the average live weight was 141, 167 and 168 pounds, and the average dressed weight was 90, 103, and 105 pounds. But the dressed weight as a percentage of live weight has declined since 1899. The ratios for the three years are 63.8, 61.7, and 62.5 per cent., respectively.

Sheep and lambs are combined in the census statement and their average live weight for the three years was 84, 86 and 81 pounds, while their average dressed weight was 43, 43 and 41 pounds, constituting a fraction of live weight represented by 51.2, 50 and 50.6 per cent., respectively.

The tendency toward diminishing weights of swine is as distinct as the similar tendency in the case of beeves. The average live weight of swine for the three years was 218, 213 and 202 pounds, and the average dressed weight was 170, 163 and 154 pounds, and these average dressed weights stand, respectively, for 78, 76.5 and 76.2 per cent. of the live weight.

There has been a tendency to hurry the growth of swine and to slaughter at earlier ages than formerly. The most profitable growth of a meat animal is made during the period when it is rapid, and the slow growth that follows is regarded as unprofitable in meat production by feeding.

Dressed Weight of Cattle in Various Countries.

It has been exceedingly difficult to discover definite and useful information concerning the dressed weight of meat animals outside of the United States, and practically impossible to discover live weights. In a few countries the record of average dressed weights covers a long period of years and gains in interest for this reason.

In the export frozen and chilled beef trade of Argentina the average weights of two forequarters and two hindquarters are regarded as making the dressed weight of a beef animal. Since these are mostly well-grown steers, the averages are high compared with the average dressed weight of all cattle slaughtered in the wholesale slaughtering industry. The Argentine export dressed weights of beef animals have, on the whole, increased from 689 pounds in 1906 to 767 pounds in 1913. In the Buenos Aires city supply from cold storage the average beef animal weights ranged from 584 to 605 pounds.

A slaughter record in Queensland, Australia, provides average dressed weights of beef animals from 1903 to 1912, which ranged from 577 to 662 pounds. Since 1904 the averages have, on the whole, declined.

Average dressed weights of oxen, steers, cows, and calves have been ascertained in Paris, France, as far back as 1900. The beef averages are so high that something must be included in addition to what is understood as dressed weight in the United States and in the practice of most other countries. The average for oxen on the whole increased from 692 pounds in 1900 to 922 pounds in 1910, but declined to 807 pounds in 1912. For steers, the average dressed weight increased from 855 pounds in 1900 to 1,041 pounds in 1910, and afterwards declined to 900 pounds in 1912. For cows, the average dressed weight climbed from 551 pounds in 1900 to 833 pounds in 1909, and thereafter declined to 661 pounds in 1912. Similarly with veal calves, the average dressed weight grew from 165 pounds in 1900 to 216 pounds in 1909, and thereafter declined to 198 pounds in 1912.

The German record of dressed weight of meat animals is confined to Prussia, as far as can be discovered. In 1906, the average dressed weight of oxen was 730 pounds, without explanation concerning place of slaughter, but in 1911 distinction was made between animals killed in slaughterhouses and those killed outside of slaughterhouses; the oxen in the former case had an average dressed weight of 699 pounds, and in the latter case of 656 pounds.

The Prussian steers had an average dressed weight of 675 pounds in 1906, and in 1911 they had an average of 661 pounds in slaughterhouses, and 605 pounds outside of slaughterhouses. For cows, the average of 1906 was 540 pounds; of 1911, 538 pounds in slaughterhouses, and 508 pounds outside of slaughterhouses. The average calf weight was 88 pounds in 1906, and 95 pounds in 1911 in slaughterhouses, and 78 pounds outside of slaughterhouses.

An official report of the Government of New Zealand states that the general average dressed weight of cattle in that colony is about 800 pounds, but this must refer to high class steers. This average is higher than the export average of Argentina.

The record for Uruguay presents a quite uniform series of average dressed weights of beef cattle from 1905 to 1910; they ranged from 558 pounds to 580 pounds.

Dressed Weight of Sheep in Various Countries.

The dressed weight of export sheep and lambs in Argentina is considerably above the average in wholesale slaughtering houses in the United States. The Argentine average ranged from 53 to 65 pounds from 1906 to 1913. The cold-storage mutton and lamb for supplying the Buenos Aires city market had a dressed weight that ranged from 37 to 45 pounds from 1906 to 1912.

In Queensland, Australia, a slaughter record shows a declining average dressed weight of sheep. In 1903 it was 46 pounds, and in 1904, 50 pounds, followed by an irregular decline to 44 pounds in 1912. For South Australia, a record has been found for "depot" lamb, with average dressed weights ranging from 32 to 37 pounds from 1901-2 to 1909-10.

The Paris record of the average dressed weight of sheep and lambs shows an increase from 42 pounds in 1900 to 66 pounds in 1909, and afterwards a decline to 64 pounds in 1912.

The dressed weight of sheep and lambs in the Prussian record was 48 pounds in 1906, and 50 pounds in 1911 in Prussian slaughterhouses.

In one of the official reports of New Zealand it is said that the general average dressed weight of sheep is 60 pounds, and of lambs 36 pounds.

Uruguay's average dressed weight of sheep and lambs ranges from 49 to 54 pounds, from 1905 to 1910.

It may be remembered that for the United States the average dressed weight of sheep and lambs in the large slaughterhouses was 43 pounds in 1899 and 1904, and 41 pounds in 1909. In other countries, even where lambs are included in the average, a small fraction of lambs does not pull down the average of sheep and lambs so much as it does in the United States, where the lambs slaughter is relatively large.

Dressed Hog Weights in Various Countries.

Little is known with regard to the dressed weight of swine outside of the United States. A record found in Queensland, Australia, gives averages that range from 77 to 98 pounds from 1903 to 1912.

The record of Paris, France, exhibits an average of 185 pounds in 1900, which increased quite steadily to 254 pounds in 1911, but the average for 1912 was 242 pounds.

A Prussian average of 198 pounds for dressed weight of swine has been found for 1906; for 1911, the average is 201 pounds in slaughterhouses, 193 pounds outside of slaughterhouses, and 226 pounds for home slaughter.

The Japanese record extends back to 1897 and exhibits a range from 117 to 186 pounds from 1897 to 1909.

The United States census average weights may be compared with the foregoing. These are 170 pounds for 1899, 163 pounds for 1904, and 154 pounds for 1909.

A very trustworthy average dressed weight of swine has been compiled annually by the Price Current-Grain Reporter from packing-house experience. The average has in no subsequent year been as high as it was in 1879, the number for that year being 183 pounds. Gradually but irregularly the average has fallen until in 1914 it became 152 pounds, and only 2 intermediate years, 1909 and 1910, were lower.

(To be continued.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers. Instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

AVERAGE YIELDS OF BEEF OFFAL.

The following inquiry comes from a Pacific Coast subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me the following information regarding the offal in a beef? Weight per head of skulls and jaws; grease; soap tallow or No. 2 tallow; blood, dry basis; tankage, dry basis; cheek meat; lips; hoofs; shins, unsawed; set of middles; set of rounds.

Yields of different cattle vary considerably, according to breed, age, weight, manipulation in slaughterhouse, etc. Roughly speaking, skulls will weigh 12 to 15 lbs. per head and jaw bones around $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., raw weight, trimmed. Grease per head, rendered, will run to 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per head, depending on conditions. When the oleo, edible tallow and No. 1 tallow fats have been carefully assorted, there should be but little No. 2 tallow stock left in a well-regulated plant. No nearly definite answer can reasonably be expected in this connection.

Dried blood will run per head 7 to 8 lbs., and dry tankage around 10 lbs. per head. Cheek meat will run 3 to 4 lbs. and lips 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per head. Other head meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb. per head.

Hoofs will run $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. per head, shin-bones around $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and knuckles about the same. Feet, with hoofs, will run 12 to 18 lbs. per head. Horns, with pits, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs., and sinews around 2 lbs.

Guts and casings are figured on the percentage saved for curing; bung guts, No. 1,

65 to 85 per cent., No. 2, 15 to 35 per cent. Most packers figure on saving all the casings, around 98 to 99 per cent., anyhow.

Reverting to beef fats, a test we have on record shows as follows: Caul and ruffle fats, 23 lbs., other oleo fats, 29 lbs. Rendered edible tallow, half a pound; rendered prime tallow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; rendered No. 1 tallow, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Bulls weighing 1,200 lbs. may run 32 to 35 lbs. of fats, while 1,000 lb. native cows may run 55 lbs. and over. Fats from government inspected cattle, properly trimmed, washed and chilled, are eligible to the best grades of finished products.

METHODS OF MAKING GELATINE.

In response to recent inquiries concerning the use of cattle sinews and the manufacture of gelatine from animal substances, the following additional information is given:

Jellies or gelatines are usually made from knuckles, rib and similar bones, calves' and pigs' feet, liquor from cooking heads, animal membranes, skin, tendons, etc., all of which contain a large percentage of glutinous matter. This dissolves in water at a high temperature more or less completely, but with very different degrees of facility, giving solutions which, upon cooling, acquire a semi-solid jellylike consistency.

The substance so produced is known as gelatine. It does not pre-exist in the animal system, but is generated from the membranous tissue by the action of heated water. Cut into slices, and exposed to a current of dry air it shrinks much in volume, forming a transparent glasslike, brittle mass soluble in hot water, and is largely used as an article of food. The material should first be warmed up and the water run off; preferably, however, a thorough washing in warm water is better.

There are two methods of cooking—one in an open vat or kettle, and the other under pressure. The latter is for the tougher ma-

terial, when no residue other than tankage is desired; the former is used when bones and meat are wanted for other purposes.

First of all, material must be fresh and thoroughly washed, say, twice in warm water, so that all blood possible and dirt may be eliminated. Then, if under pressure, cook at 20 pounds for four hours. The liquor should then be drawn through a fine haircloth sieve and allowed to cool partially, but not too long, before placing in the chillroom.

Reverting to the washing of the material. Do not allow it to soak, as much glutinous matter thus escapes. Merely wash thoroughly and quickly, avoiding soaking.

The open kettle method of cooking is as follows: Wash the material thoroughly, as before stated, then place in the kettle and bring to a rapid boil. Run off the water through a strainer; then fill the kettle again and cook slowly for 12 hours, replacing the evaporated water from time to time with clean water of about the same temperature.

The drawing and filtering should be accomplished as before mentioned. The first water drawn off, which contains considerable blood water, may be mixed with the last drawing, brought to a boil, and again strained. The albumen in the first water gathers all suspended fiber in the jelly water and the resultant jelly liquor makes a very clear transparent finished product.

In cooking in open vats, the fat arising should be skimmed off; then, when the cooking is effected, the liquor is drawn from the bottom of the vat, filtered and evaporated to the proper consistency, and then allowed to cool thoroughly before being cut and dried.

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SPEEDING UP AGRICULTURE

Indications are that one of the valuable results of the entrance of the United States into the world war is to be an agricultural awakening in this country. There will be a good deal of foolish and idealistic talk, and the usual grist of unworkable propositions will be turned out, but on the whole much permanent good should result.

The Federal government promises some constructive action along food production and conservation lines. That some of the States will take vigorous hold of the foodstuffs problem and, in the beginning at least, go to much greater lengths than the Federal government in seeking to solve the war-time food needs of the people is strongly indicated.

Although the policy which the government will adopt in order to deal with the foodstuffs situation is not yet defined, officials of the Agricultural Department have had their eyes opened to the need of bestirring

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

themselves. For the present they are seeking to stimulate production through publicity, speeches, encouragement of the movement to plant fields and gardens this year, advice as to what should be grown and how, and in other ways.

Many believe that much more radical steps will be necessary before the food problem is solved and that the government will have to assert its power to give the country a system of marketing and distribution, or at least regulation of production and conservation of the supply of farm labor.

One of the important features of the week's news was the announcement by J. Ogden Armour, in an interview from Chicago, that he was in favor of government regulation of food prices, including meat prices. He gave it as his opinion that this was the only way to prevent oppressive price conditions at this time. His statement will be found elsewhere in this issue of **The National Provisioner**. It deals with a subject of the gravest importance.

Establishment of a food directorship for the nation also has much support. The fact the Council of National Defense has decided to ask Herbert C. Hoover to head a national committee on food supplies, calls also to mind the fact that Mr. Hoover's friends have started a movement to make him food director. He was in charge of the Belgian relief work, and is looked on as a highly capable organizer.

Outside of Washington, too, there are plenty of evidences that the country is beginning to be stirred up over the food question. Different governors have called State conferences and otherwise sought to arouse interest. Legislatures have been active. Trade bodies, agricultural colleges, agricultural societies, and many other organizations are busy.

If practical men are permitted to lead, and red-tape methods are relegated to the background, we may see some valuable net results from this situation.

COTTON MEAL AND BUTTER

Just as ignorant and designing critics have for years endeavored to make the public believe that cottonseed oil was a horrid food substance, if not a deleterious one, so critics in another field have maintained a steady campaign of misrepresentation against cottonseed meal. One of their foolish charges was that it was a bad feed for dairy cattle, impairing the quality of the butter in particular.

It is now stated by the United States Department of Agriculture on its own authority that the opinion prevalent in some sections that even the moderate feeding of cottonseed meal to dairy cows injures them and

is detrimental to the quality of the butter is not justified.

Cottonseed meal, it is said by the government specialists, may be fed for years to dairy cows in properly balanced rations with no ill effect. It contains the highest quantity of protein of all the cow feeds ordinarily found upon the market. For that reason it is especially valuable as a means of balancing rations deficient in protein, when corn and corn products or other farm-grown feeds form a large proportion of the cows' feed.

Of course, it should not be fed in excess at any time. As a rule, 2 to 4 pounds daily are to be considered a good feed in connection with other concentrates and roughage.

Government experts call attention to the difference between cottonseed meal and "cottonseed-meal feed," which is a finely ground mixture of cottonseed hulls and meal, and they say its feeding value is usually lower than that of pure cottonseed meal.

Experiments in the feeding of cottonseed meal to dairy cows have been conducted at the agricultural colleges of practically all the Southern States. They are unanimous in reporting that when fed in moderate quantities and in connection with other concentrates ordinarily available on the market, cottonseed meal is the cheapest source of protein to be had.

At the South Carolina station, 5 or 6 pounds of cottonseed meal daily in connection with 25 to 30 pounds of corn silage were fed to dairy cows through a long period. The cows thrived and no ill effects from the feed were observed. In fact, they kept in remarkably good condition and were always ready for their feed.

Like all good things, feeding cottonseed meal can be overdone by the ignorant or careless feeder. The milk of cows heavily fed on cottonseed meal yields a hard, tallowy butter, light in color and poor in flavor. If, however, a moderate allowance is fed in a properly balanced ration, the quality is not impaired and may even be improved, if the other feeds tend to produce a soft butter.

Since cottonseed meal is a highly nitrogenous heavy feed, it should ordinarily be mixed with feeds which are bulky and lower in crude protein. A good mixture is equal parts of cottonseed meal and corn-and-cob meal, or cottonseed meal and wheat bran. The experts say it is not advisable to feed more than four or five pounds daily under any conditions, although much more has been fed without any perceptible bad effects on the animals.

This official pronouncement will be of excellent advertising value to producers of cottonseed meal. It is not always that government experts have so unequivocally endorsed a cottonseed product.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The plant of the Louisburg Cotton Oil Company at Louisburg, N. C., has been destroyed by fire.

The cotton gin of the Co-operative Gin, Ice & Coal Company's plant at Jackson, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

The slaughterhouse at 465-67 South Marshall street, Philadelphia, Pa., has been sold to Ephraim Bronenberg.

The tannery of the United States Leather Company, Old Fort, N. C., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

A meat packing plant will be erected at Ocala, Fla., at a cost of \$60,000 to \$100,000 by J. H. Taylor, J. L. Edwards, Z. C. Chambliss and others.

The Seaside Packing Company, Kelso, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by A. G. Johnsen, Claude T. Johnsen and J. B. Huntington.

Jacob Manner, Inc., Buffalo, to deal in live stock, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by L. K. Knell, A. Manner and J. Hellriegel, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

More than 600 bales of cotton and 3,000 tons of cotton seed were destroyed by a fire at the seed house of the Vernon Cotton Oil Company, Vernon, Texas. The company office and the mill were slightly damaged. Total loss about \$200,000.

The firm of John J. Hamel & Company, 408 Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., con-

sisting of John J. Hamel and William F. Hamel, is dissolved, and has discontinued business as of April 1, 1917. The business formerly conducted by this firm will be continued under the name of William F. Hamel Company, at 403 Magee Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VEGETABLE OILS VERY DIGESTIBLE.

The federal Agricultural Department's economic experts this week issue a statement from Washington calling attention to the high digestibility of vegetable fats. They say the vegetable fats most commonly used as food in the United States, namely, olive, cottonseed, peanut and cocoanut oils, have been shown to have a high digestibility and consequent food value.

Sesame oil, which is used extensively as food in some other countries, but only in a limited way in the United States, was also found to have a high digestibility. Cocoa butter, a product of the cocoa bean, and a solid fat at ordinary room temperature, was found, however, to be a little less thoroughly digested than the other oils mentioned. The cocoa butter was about 95 per cent. digested, while the other oils were approximately 98 per cent. digested.

The experiments indicate that for the most part the vegetable oils studied, especially the five with the higher digestibility ratings, have

about the same food value and digestibility as the animal fats in general use. No ill effects from the consumption of fairly large quantities of vegetable oils were noted and the experimental evidence in general confirmed experience in ranking them as desirable foods for men.

MARCH OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of March, 1917, was 13,451,861 lbs. uncolored and 252,173 lbs. colored, a total of 13,704,034 lbs. This was nearly a million and a half pounds more than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was over 3½ million pounds more.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
March, 1916	10,159,141
April	9,741,393
May	9,093,366
June	7,895,272
July	6,070,926
August	7,624,590
September	10,334,173
October	12,020,961
November	13,817,912
December	14,004,048
January, 1917	11,543,514
February	12,363,254
March	13,704,034

FARMERS AFTER PACKINGHOUSE MEN.

One of the reasons for increase in wages of packinghouse workmen at some Western points is reported to be the action of farmers in offering high wages to them to go out on the farms, where there is a great shortage of labor. Livestock commission men were used as agents for recruiting this farm labor, and many packinghouse workmen of the lower class were recruited. In spite of increased wages packinghouse labor promises to be short this summer at some centers.

PROPOSAL

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES, Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 29, 1917.—Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposal for groceries," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U. S. Indian Warehouse, 265 East Illinois Street, Chicago, Ills." will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, May 2, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with groceries, glassware, agricultural implements, wagons, school supplies, desks, automobile supplies, etc. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., and the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Violent Fluctuations—Irregular Trading—Recommendation for Government Control—Hog Prices High—Distribution Active.

The provision market during the past week has shown very violent fluctuation. The most serious change in values was on Monday when there was a very heavy break in pork, ribs and lard followed by a strong recovery later in the day. Since then the market has shown a great deal of nervousness but there has not been such wide movement. The violent break in the market was partly due to the presence of large selling orders, and an absence of buying orders and of active support resulted in the violent decline. Part of the selling was ascribed to the recommendation by a leading western packer that it was advisable for the Government to fix the prices on meats and meat product, so as to eliminate the changes caused by operations in the market.

The question of the government fixing of prices has been very seriously agitated and the possibility of government control seems to be becoming more probable. The appointment of Mr. Hoover, who has been head of the Belgian Relief as the head of the new food commission of this country, is expected to be followed by some action by the food commission, which may affect not only the question of price but the question of distribution of food stuffs in this country. Mr. Hoover has accepted the position and is making a careful study of what has been done on the other side in regard to the food control and distribution before he comes to America.

The question of food control as to prices and distribution is one which has several sides to it. The producer is urged to produce large quantities of food stuffs of all kinds and yet, according to the plan of food control the price is to be made low so as to make the cost of food to the consumer moderate, yet the producer has to pay the high prices for everything which is bought on the farm and for the farm labor. The announcement is made from Washington that high prices will not be paid for food supplies for the Army or Navy. The announcement it is thought is in order to prevent advances in the market through speculative combinations.

The conditions which have surrounded the price of meat and fat for weeks past have been those of supply and distribution and the advancing costs of every food article. The advance in fats and oils has been greater in competing articles in many cases than in lard, and the advance in all kinds of meats has been very great while the exigencies of the situation have forced the buying, notwithstanding the price.

It is not a question of price as in previous years but a question of absolute necessity. The food supplies in the world have, through the difficulties of transportation, been inadequate for the demands put upon the countries

which can ship food stuffs. North America, on account of tonnage conditions, has been and will continue to be the source of food supplies for the entire importing world. The vessels are not available to send to Australia or the Far East for food supplies which can be shipped from America. This condition is not only that of the Allies but of the neutrals.

Mr. Hoover makes the suggestion that the shipment of food stuffs to countries contiguous to Germany where the food stuffs can be forwarded to Germany must be stopped, and if that is the case the supplies available under the present conditions of war will be considerably increased for the Allies.

The chance for large increased food production in this country is good. This will affect not only the actual output of food stuff, but the increased production through the east will necessarily reduce the demand upon supplies available from the interior. With the food stuffs in America and in Europe reduced greatly at the end of this cereal year there will be very urgent necessity of production of everything possible in the way of foodstuffs as the demand upon American supplies must be urgent for months to come regardless of whether war is continued or not.

The movement of hogs during the week has been fairly liberal, although the high prices have not attracted a very heavy marketing by the country. This is possibly due to the fact that in very large areas the farmers are becoming busy with spring work. The violent advances in feed stuffs the past week have added still further to the cost of producing live stock. The government report issued on Saturday was a very interesting one. It showed a smaller loss of swine through disease during the past year than for the preceding year and also a smaller loss than usual. The live stock report in full follows.

	Estimates made Apr. 1,		
	1917.	1916.	10-y'r Av.
Losses during year:	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent.
Horses and mules—			
Losses from disease...	1.69	1.75	1.94
Cattle, all ages—			
Losses from disease...	1.94	1.96	2.00
Losses from exposure...	1.45	1.07	1.44
	3.39	3.03	3.44
Sheep—			
Losses from disease...	2.17	2.16	2.45
Losses from exposure...	3.28	2.17	3.06
	5.45	4.43	5.51
Lambs—			
Losses from exposure			
and disease	6.03	5.22	5.86
Swine, all ages—			
Losses from disease...	4.87	6.63	6.78
Condition April 1:			
Horses and mules.....	95.8	96.7	96.3
Cattle	94.4	96.0	95.2
Sheep	93.8	96.1	95.5
Swine	95.0	94.2	93.8

LARD.—The advance in the market west and continued demand for cash product has further advanced all grades. Prices are held very firmly and supplies reported on the market continue very small. Quoted city, \$21 1/2@21 1/2; Western, \$21.62@21.75; Middle West, \$21.50@21.60; refined Continental, \$22.75; South American, \$23.00; Brazil kegs, \$24.00; compound, \$17.12@17.50.

BEEF.—The market is very firm with values at full prices. There is no change in the situation. The demand keeps the output all cleaned up and stocks to cure are small. Mess, \$25@26; packer, \$26@27; family, \$28@30; extra India, \$45@47.

PORK.—The market has made further advance. The demand is good, and with the strong position west and strong hog market recessions are very small. Mess, \$40@38; clear, \$38@41 1/2, and family, \$42@43.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

STOCKS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS.

Official government reports, through the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, show that stocks of frozen and cured meats on hand on April 1 in the coolers of some 200 odd firms throughout the country were from 3 to 16 per cent. less than a month previous, although considerably larger than a year ago. The figures do not represent total stocks, as not all firms reported in response to government inquiries.

The total stocks of frozen beef reported by 259 firms on April 1, 1917, amounted to 139,529,215 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 264 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 159,615,065 pounds. The reports of 184 firms show stocks of 128,987,189 pounds on April 1, 1917, as compared with 118,278,547 pounds on April 1, 1916, an increase of 9.1 per cent. The reports of 230 firms show that the stocks decreased 13.7 per cent. in March, 1917, while the reports of 164 firms show stocks decreased 13.1 per cent. in March, 1916.

The total stocks of cured beef reported by 233 firms on April 1, 1917, amounted to 30,635,487 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 280 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 38,211,205 pounds. The reports of 224 firms show stocks of 28,881,483 pounds on April 1, 1917, as compared with 25,810,779 pounds on April 1, 1916, an increase of 11.9 per cent. The reports of 246 firms show that the stocks decreased 16.8 per cent. in March, 1917, while the reports of 198 firms show stocks increased 11.7 per cent. in March, 1916.

The total stocks of frozen pork reported by 236 firms on April 1, 1917, amounted to 62,721,468 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 233 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 60,775,078 pounds. The reports of 171 firms show stocks of 54,651,238 pounds on April 1, 1917, as compared with 88,344,036 pounds on April 1, 1916, a decrease of 38.1 per cent. The reports of 213 firms show that the stocks increased 0.6 per cent. in March, 1917, while the reports of 160 firms show stocks increased 1.8 per cent. in March, 1916.

The total stocks of dry salt pork reported by 333 firms on April 1, 1917, amounted to 218,551,175 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 346 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 249,218,917 pounds. The reports of 262 firms show stocks of 208,753,169 pounds on April 1, 1917, as compared with 206,702,854 pounds on April 1, 1916, an increase of 1.0 per cent. The reports of 346 firms show that the stocks decreased 16.9 per cent. in March, 1917, while the reports of 245 firms show stocks decreased 4.1 per cent. in March, 1916.

The total stocks of sweet pickled pork reported by 417 firms on April 1, 1917, amounted to 326,917,806 pounds, while the

April 14, 1917

total stocks reported by 429 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 352,736,147 pounds. The reports of 321 firms show stocks of 308,852,637 pounds on April 1, 1917, as compared with 351,050,602 pounds on April 1, 1916, a decrease of 12.0 per cent. The reports of 388 firms show that the stocks decreased 3.4 per cent. in March, 1917, while the reports of 295 firms show stocks increased 3.2 per cent. in March, 1916.

The total stocks of lard reported by 374 firms on April 1, 1917, amounted to 60,691,012 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 388 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 81,368,248 pounds. The reports of 293 firms show stocks of 55,905,241 pounds on April 1, 1917, as compared with 97,236,604 pounds on April 1, 1916, a decrease of 42.5 per cent. The reports of 351 firms show that the stocks decreased 22.6 per cent. in March, 1917, while the reports of 271 firms show stocks decreased 12.2 per cent. in March, 1916.

The total stocks of frozen lamb and mutton reported by 145 firms on April 1, 1917, amounted to 4,937,131 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 133 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 5,042,545 pounds. The reports of 113 firms show stocks of 4,099,873 pounds on April 1, 1917, as compared with 3,084,361 pounds on April 1, 1916, a decrease of 19.4 per cent. The reports of 128 firms show that the stocks decreased 6.2 per cent. in March, 1917, while the reports of 102 firms show stocks decreased 14.4 per cent. in March, 1916.

FOOD PROBLEM FACES THE NATION.

(Continued from page 16.)

after trying for the first two years of the war to avoid it. According to reports it is working well there.

The delegates constituted the presidents of nearly every recognized agricultural college in the country, as well as scores of agricultural professors, editors and rural economists.

One interesting and perhaps valuable suggestion came from Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, to the effect that all the distilleries in the country be closed. This would save 6,000,000 bushels of grain a year, he computed. The same expert added that the bread output could be greatly increased by milling 81 per cent. of the flour, instead of 73 per cent. The increase would be 18,000,000 barrels of flour per annum, he thought.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has announced: "I have ordered intensive cultivation of all Indian reservations during the war. The war situation makes it imperative that every tillable acre of land on Indian reservations be intensively cultivated this season to supply food demands."

Federal Farm Loan Board a Factor.

The government's appeal to the farmers to put forth extraordinary efforts to increase

food production on account of the war has brought a flood of new applications for loans to the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. The response indicates that the farmers are preparing to meet the emergency by making use of the 5 per cent. long time loans provided by this system to provide themselves with needed equipment to enlarge and intensify their operations. Indications are that the farmer has realized that the enlistment of a million men into the army will add to his labor difficulties and is preparing to invest more capital in labor saving machinery, and in putting more land under cultivation.

Reports from the twelve Federal land banks indicate that the farmers will call for about \$125,000,000 worth of these 5 per cent. loans this year, all of which money will be made available to enable the farmer to successfully meet the war emergency.

The Federal Farm Loan Board is speeding up its operations so as to enable as many farmers as possible to get this new working capital in time to assist them in this year's operations. The high prices of farm products have added to the farmer's difficulty in getting seed and has increased the need for this capital.

Food Crops Must Be Increased.

The Secretary of Agriculture on April 7 issued a statement in which he said:

"The importance to the nation of a generously adequate food supply for the coming year cannot be overemphasized in view of the economic problems which may arise as a result of the entrance of the United States into the war. Every effort should be made to produce more crops than are needed for our own requirements. Many millions of people across the seas, as well as our own people, must rely in large part upon the products of our fields and ranges. This situation will continue to exist even though hostilities should end unexpectedly soon, since European production cannot be restored immediately to its normal basis. Recognition of the fact that the world at large, as well as our own consumers, must rely more strongly on American farmers this year than ever before should encourage them to strive to the utmost to meet these urgent needs."

"It is obvious that the greatest and most important service that is required of our agriculture under existing conditions is an enlarged production of the staple food crops. Because of the shortage of such crops practically throughout the world there is no risk in the near future of excessive production such as sometimes has resulted in unremunerative prices to producers. This is particularly true of the cereals and of peas, beans, cowpeas, soybeans and buckwheat. In view of the world scarcity of food, there is hardly a possibility that the production of these crops by the farmers of the United States can be too great this year, and there is abundant reason to expect generous price returns for all available surplus."

"The most effective step that may be taken to increase the production of these crops is to enlarge the acreage devoted to them in the regions where they are grown habit-

NO EXPORT INFORMATION

The U. S. Treasury Department has issued orders to Collectors of Customs to discontinue for the present the giving out of all detailed information of exports from the United States. This information therefore will not appear in the columns of The National Provisioner until such time as the Government recalls this order.

ually. This expansion of acreage should be to the limit permitted by available good seed, labor and equipment. The placing of too great emphasis on production in new regions is inadvisable since the introduction into a farm operation of a crop not usually grown frequently involves practical difficulties not easily foreseen nor quickly surmountable.

"The duty of the individual farmer at this time is to increase his production, particularly of food crops. If he has control of tillable land not in use, or money lying idle, or labor unemployed—he should extend his operations so as to employ those resources to the fullest extent. This does not mean that he should rob his land, waste his capital, or expend his labor fruitlessly, but that by wise planning and earnest effort he should turn out a greater quantity of food crops than ever before. He will not lose by it; and he will perform an important service in supporting his country in the task that lies before it. The agricultural sufficiency of a nation is not attained unless as the units which compose it are efficient. Those agricultural workers who produce, conserve, and market wisely will help toward the achievement of national agricultural sufficiency, and thus will perform valuable service for the nation."

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 7, 1917, with comparisons:

To—	Week ending April 7, 1917.	Week ending April 8, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to April 7, 1917.
United Kingdom...	480	175	3,600
Continent .....	.....	600	2,105
So. & Cen. Am...	.....	444	5,921
West Indies	169	552	16,543
Br. No. Am. Col...	.....	1,163	3,966
Other countries...	.....	19	319
Total	649	3,052	32,454

	MEATS. LBS.
United Kingdom...	13,650,525
Continent	12,805,821
So. & Cen. Am...	3,525
West Indies	6,050
Br. No. Am. Col...	.....
Other countries...	146
Total	26,466,067

	LARD. LBS.
United Kingdom...	13,511,894
Continent	3,842,257
So. & Cen. Am...	2,100
West Indies	62,013
Br. No. Am. Col...	.....
Other countries...	1,950
Total	26,466,067

	11,185,620	379,876,620
LARD. LBS.		

	4,874,870	92,353,192
United Kingdom...	9,485,275	248,672,575
Continent	1,412,950	125,401,829
So. & Cen. Am...	31,419	995,332
West Indies	160,596	4,171,024
Br. No. Am. Col...	63,201	239,124
Other countries...	32,179	396,736
Total	26,466,067	379,876,620

	11,185,620	219,781,705
LARD. LBS.		

	4,874,870	92,353,192
United Kingdom...	9,485,275	248,672,575
Continent	1,412,950	106,507,978
So. & Cen. Am...	31,419	11,605,315
West Indies	160,596	8,504,206
Br. No. Am. Col...	2,960	97,893
Other countries...	63,948	713,121
Total	26,466,067	219,781,705

	17,420,214	219,781,705
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	649	26,466,067	17,420,214
Boston	No report.	
Philadelphia	
Baltimore	
New Orleans	
Galveston	
Montreal	
Quebec	
Mobile	
Portland, Me.....	

Total week	649	26,466,067	17,420,214
Previous week ..	639	12,118,921	5,065,678
Two weeks ago ..	1,307	6,853,063	6,689,173
Cor. week last y'r	3,052	11,185,620	8,754,207

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, '16, Same time	to April 7, '17, last year.	Changes.	
Pork, bbls.	6,490,800	11,623,600	Dec. 5,132,800
Meats, lbs.	379,876,620	375,893,646	Inc. 3,982,704
Lard, lbs.	219,781,705	232,320,323	Dec. 12,538,618

*Details withheld by steamship company under Government order.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has continued strong and the basis is generally conceded to be about 14c. For a time the best bids for city special tallow loose were 13½c. @ 13½c. but the undertone was strong and the 14c. level was generally quoted. Opinions differ as to the volume of business done at the advance with conservatives claiming that it was not large.

The general sentiment in the trade is bullish as is usually the case when prices are very high. The fact that offers of tallow here are not heavy at the high levels was generally commented upon. As a rule the trade is still inclined to follow the fluctuations in kindred products such as lard, cotton oil and foreign oils, and also the political situation here and in Europe. Export trade in tallow is unimportant but the situation abroad is admittedly strong, even though under government control. There was no auction sale at London this week.

Claims are still made in local quarters of more or less speculative buying of tallow, but generally the view prevails that this sort of demand is of unimportant amount and the very high prices lead to conservatism rather than speculation.

STEARINE.—The market has been quoted firm and as high as 17c. has been reported paid. There is not much export business doing, but home demand is very fair.

OLEO OIL.—Trading has been very quiet with values again steady for all qualities. Extras are quoted at 21@21½c., nom., and medium at 20@20½c., nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market has continued very steady for the week past. There is good demand with small available supplies. Offerings on the coast are not heavy due to the moderate arrivals from China. Offerings from the East are also moderate. A good demand is reported with values again advanced. Prices on the coast are quoted at 11½@11½c. in sellers tanks. Spot is quoted at 13½@14c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market appears to be well cleaned up. There is very little for sale and some of the producers are reported sold out for some time. Demand prices are quoted 14½c. for crude.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market continues to slowly work to higher prices. The arrivals are light and the arrivals are very small. Copra is very strong while the position in the East and the small tonnage supplies makes the shipments very small. Prices are quoted: Ceylon, 15½@16c.; Cochin, 20@22c.

PALM OIL.—Prices are nearly nominal due to the small stocks and the small arrivals. The situation as to arrivals from English markets shows no change and stocks are expected to be very small unless the conditions abroad are changed. Prime, red, spot, 13½@14c.; Lagos, spot, 14@15c.; to arrive;—; palm kernel, 16½@17c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is steady with prices again higher with other oil. Prices quoted at \$1.15@1.20.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is very firm for all grades. Prices are quoted 20 cold test, \$1.20@1.30; 30, \$1.15@1.20, and prime, \$1.00@1.10.

GREASE.—The further advance in tallow and other fats has brought higher markets in grease with stocks well absorbed. Quoted: Yellow, 12½@13½c. nom.; bone, 12½@13½c. nom.; house, 12½@13½c.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 13, 1917, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 41,682 quarters; to the Continent, none; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 26,607 quarters; to the Continent, 135,223 quarters; to the United States, none.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

The federal government has discontinued the giving out of information concerning imports as well as exports, and official figures of imports of meats and offal, either from Canada or South America are therefore not available from this source.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver-pool	Glas-gow.	Botter-dam.	Copen-hagen.
Beef, tierces	4.00	4.00	500c.	300c.
Pork, barrels	4.00	4.00	500c.	300c.
Bacon	4.00	4.00	500c.	300c.
Canned meats	4.00	4.00	500c.	300c.
Lard, tierces	4.00	4.00	500c.	305c.
Tallow	4.00	4.00	500c.	300c.
Cottonseed oil	4.00	4.00	500c.	300c.
Oil Cake	4.00	4.00	500c.	200c.
Butter	4.00	4.00	500c.	400c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 12, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 25c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 19c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 31c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 26c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 12, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 27@28c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 25c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c.; city dressed hogs, 21c.; city steam lard, 21½@22c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 19c.; skinned shoulders, 18½@19c.; boneless butts, 23c.; Boston butts, 20c.; sparers, 15c.; neck ribs, 6c.; lean trimmings, 21c.; regular trimmings, 17@18c.; kidneys, 7c.; tails, 8c.; livers, 7c.; snouts, 7½@8c.; pig tongues, 17c.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

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New York City

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COCOANUT OIL

TALLOW

GREASE

SODA ASH

PALM OIL

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending April 12, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending	Since	Week	Since	Same			
	Apr. 12,	Sept. 1,	Apr. 12,	Sept. 1,	period,			
From New York—								
Africa	—	1,002	From New York	28,619	149,428 269,382			
Argentina	—	2,235	From New Orleans	—	26,458 96,161			
Australia	—	200	From Galveston	—	— 2,174			
Bolivia	—	77	From Baltimore	—	— 1,499			
Brazil	—	911	From Philadelphia	—	6,336 953			
British Guiana	—	251	From Savannah	—	1,648 3,580			
Central America	—	513	From Norfolk and	—	—			
Chile	—	1,172	Newport News	—	— 4,698			
Cuba	—	9,066	From Boston	—	— 2			
Denmark	—	5,464	From San Francisco	—	— 221			
Dutch Guiana	—	738	From Mobile	—	— 3,440			
Ecuador	—	16	From Michigan	—	39,878 49,040			
England	—	3,356	From Buffalo	—	1,750 8,185			
France	—	2,815	From St. Lawrence	—	1,426 8,966			
French Guiana	—	709	From Dakota	—	3,449 4,404			
Haiti	—	169	From Vermont	—	9 33			
Italy	—	700	From other ports	—	9 3			
Mexico	—	348	Total	28,619	230,391 452,801			
Netherlands	—	30,412	*Information withheld by Government order.					
Newfoundland	—	475	COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.					
Norway	300	18,113	Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.					
Pacific Islands	—	3	New York, April 12, 1917.—From our last report with little or no set-backs of consequence the market moved up in leaps and bounds until the following new high prices were scored on April 9: May \$15.86, July \$15.90, August \$15.87, September \$15.81 and October \$15.40. The lard market during the same period advanced from \$19.87½@21.62½ for the May delivery, corn oil from \$14.01@14.76, tallow from 13@14c., oleo stearine from 15@17c., and southeast crude oil from \$12.33@14. These factors, together with the reported heavy buying to export account, and the political News, were responsible for the advance.					
Panama	—	1,414	From the high levels, however, May lard broke down yesterday to \$20.10, or 1.52½ points from high, recovering rapidly and closing today at \$20.95. This fact dampened the ardor of the bulls considerably. In the meantime, cotton oil scored an extreme decline of only some 75 points, and closed today 56 to 75 points down from the top prices.					
Peru	—	2	The declaration of war by the United States against Germany appeared to be the signal to the traders at large to buy everything in the line of foodstuffs. The consuming trade was no exception, and bought heavily. It begins to look from the action of all the markets as if the actual declaration of war had already been discounted, and the trade now find themselves loaded up at the top prices.					
San Domingo	—	1,465	The scarcity of soapmakers' greases and fats, also the prevailing heavy discount for compound lard under pure lard, are probably the main factors holding the market. Fats and greases, however, are still quoted below the parity of cotton oil. Whether the soapmakers, in the event of their usual supplies running short, or the compound lard manufacturers can consume the heavy stocks of cotton oil reported as being on hand at present prices, with the consuming public at large curtailing in every direction, is problematical. We look for an unsettled market for the coming week.					
Scotland	—	550	Closed March 28					
South America	—	1,495	Bid	Asked	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Sweden	—	11,100	May	13.98	13.99	15.86	14.05	15.30 15.32
Turkey in Asia	—	96	July	13.88	13.90	15.90	13.98	15.17 15.19
Uruguay	—	1,430	Aug.	13.88	13.86	15.87	13.93	15.16 15.10
*Various	28,319	38,424	Sept.	13.88	13.86	15.81	13.93	15.14 15.17
Venezuela	—	18	Oct.	13.30	13.39	15.40	13.46	14.70 14.73
West Indies, other	—	5,689						
Total	—	28,619						
*From New Orleans—								
Cuba	—	1,454						
Mexico	—	1,035						
Norway	—	23,200						
Panama	—	760						
West Indies	—	9						
Total	—	26,458						
From Philadelphia—								
Argentina	—	47						
Netherlands	—	5,847						
Scotland	—	442						
Total	—	6,336						
From Savannah—								
Netherlands	—	1,648						
Total	—	1,648						
From Michigan—								
Canada	—	39,878						
Total	—	39,878						
From Buffalo—								
Canada	—	1,750						
Total	—	1,750						
From St. Lawrence—								
Canada	—	1,426						
Total	—	1,426						
From Dakota—								
Canada	—	3,449						
Total	—	3,449						
From Vermont—								
Canada	—	9						
Total	—	9						
From other ports—								
Mexico	—	9						
Total	—	9						

Week ending Apr. 12, Since Sept. 1, Same period, 1917. 1916. 1915.

Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	28,619	149,428	269,382
From New Orleans	—	26,458	96,161
From Galveston	—	—	2,174
From Baltimore	—	—	1,499
From Philadelphia	—	6,336	953
From Savannah	—	1,648	3,580
From Norfolk and	—	—	—
Newport News	—	—	4,698
From Boston	—	—	2
From San Francisco	—	—	221
From Mobile	—	—	3,440
From Michigan	—	39,878	49,040
From Buffalo	—	1,750	8,185
From St. Lawrence	—	1,426	8,966
From Dakota	—	3,449	4,404
From Vermont	—	9	33
From other ports	—	9	3
Total	28,619	230,391	452,801

*Information withheld by Government order.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.

New York, April 12, 1917.—From our last report with little or no set-backs of consequence the market moved up in leaps and bounds until the following new high prices were scored on April 9: May \$15.86, July \$15.90, August \$15.87, September \$15.81 and October \$15.40. The lard market during the same period advanced from \$19.87½@21.62½ for the May delivery, corn oil from \$14.01@14.76, tallow from 13@14c., oleo stearine from 15@17c., and southeast crude oil from \$12.33@14. These factors, together with the reported heavy buying to export account, and the political News, were responsible for the advance.

From the high levels, however, May lard broke down yesterday to \$20.10, or 1.52½ points from high, recovering rapidly and closing today at \$20.95. This fact dampened the ardor of the bulls considerably. In the meantime, cotton oil scored an extreme decline of only some 75 points, and closed today 56 to 75 points down from the top prices.

The declaration of war by the United States against Germany appeared to be the signal to the traders at large to buy everything in the line of foodstuffs. The consuming trade was no exception, and bought heavily. It begins to look from the action of all the markets as if the actual declaration of war had already been discounted, and the trade now find themselves loaded up at the top prices.

The scarcity of soapmakers' greases and fats, also the prevailing heavy discount for compound lard under pure lard, are probably the main factors holding the market. Fats and greases, however, are still quoted below the parity of cotton oil. Whether the soapmakers, in the event of their usual supplies running short, or the compound lard manufacturers can consume the heavy stocks of cotton oil reported as being on hand at present prices, with the consuming public at large curtailing in every direction, is problematical. We look for an unsettled market for the coming week.

Closed March 28	Bid	Asked	High	Low	Bid	Asked
May	13.98	13.99	15.86	14.05	15.30	15.32
July	13.88	13.90	15.90	13.98	15.17	15.19
Aug.	13.88	13.86	15.87	13.93	15.16	15.10
Sept.	13.88	13.86	15.81	13.93	15.14	15.17
Oct.	13.30	13.39	15.40	13.46	14.70	14.73

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., April 12, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, \$1.01. Meal, \$36, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$17, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 12, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil nominally \$1.04 per gal.; very little trading in this section. Prime 7½ per cent. meal much higher, \$39@39.50. Prime hulls, \$17@17.50 loose, \$19.50@20 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 12, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, \$1 bid; \$1.05 generally asked; more demand for refined; stocks rapidly decreasing. Big and rapid advances in meal this week; 8 per cent. meal, \$42.50; 7½ per cent., \$40; 7 per cent., \$37.50; all short ton, New Orleans; demand urgent; stocks light. Hulls steady, \$18.50 loose, \$21 sacked, here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., April 12, 1917.—Cottonseed oil market strong; mills pretty well sold up and holding for advance. Prime crude, \$1; prime summer yellow, \$1.10 asked. No quotations or trading in prime loose cake, Galveston.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 12.—Quotations on Chemicals and soapmakers' supplies, are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¾@3½c. per lb.; chloride of lime, 5½c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 13½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 15c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 16@17c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.35@1.40 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.40 per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 15½@16c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; green olive oil foots. 14@14½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.15@1.18 per gal.; soya bean oil, 13¾@14c. per lb.; corn oil, — per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.20 per gal.

Prime city special tallow, 14c. per lb.; brown grease, — per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 12½@13c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 54@55c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 44½c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 40½c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 55@56c. per lb.

Commercial 90 days..... No quotations.

Cable transfers..... 4.72½

Demand sterling..... 4.7609

Commercial bills, sight..... 4.75%

Commercial, 60 days..... 4.71½

Commercial, 90 days..... 4.69%

Paris—

Commercial, 60 days..... No quotations.

Cable transfers..... No quotations.

Demand sterling..... No quotations.

Commercial, 60 days..... 5.70

Commercial, 90 days..... 5.71

Berlin—

Commercial, sight..... No quotations.

Commercial, 60 days..... No quotations.

Commercial, 90 days..... No quotations.

Antwerp—

Commercial, 60 days..... No quotations.

Commercial, sight..... No quotations.

Commercial, 60 days..... No quotations.

Commercial, 90 days..... No quotations.

Amsterdam—

Commercial, sight..... 40%

Commercial, 60 days..... 40%

Commercial, 90 days..... 41%

Copenhagen—

Checks..... 30.20

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Futures Near the Sixteen Cent Basis—Reaction Follows Efforts to Hold Down Food-Stuff Prices—Speculation Less Active in Cotton Oil—Market Still Following Lard—Crude Oil Higher Than a Dollar a Gallon—Larger Exports of Oil.

At the early part of this week, cotton oil futures at New York sold within the equivalent of about a cent of the basis of \$1.20 a gallon. At the same time, crude oil was quoted at \$1.01 with rumors of sales at a higher basis. A cent on a gallon or so hardly makes much difference these days, however. Some authorities expressed surprise that crude oil did not sell much higher in response to the big forward movements of futures, but it must be remembered that futures fluctuated almost continuously on business days, whereas crude oil is not subjected to the same fluctuations. Therefore, it would have been no easy matter for a refiner to hedge purchases of crude oil in New York just at the time when the market was strongest, or when May sold at \$15.86 and July oil at \$15.90.

The hedging basis for crude oil at this stage is a matter of more discussion, but refiners say that close to 200 pints would not be too much. It is readily discerned that considerably more money is involved in the mov-

ing of oil at this time with the market above 15 cents a pound than when prices were around 7 or 8 cents a pound and the trade was accustomed to the standard basis of hedging of about 120 points. As a matter of fact, there were times when hedges were reported made with crude oil selling at approximately 40 cents a gallon, equal to 05.33 per pound, and futures were about at 06.40, a differential of only slightly more than a hundred points.

Other items making it necessary for a differential of more than 180 points for hedging (especially when delivery of actual oil is contemplated) are the high cost of tank cars, this exceeding more than \$150 a month in some cases as against a pre-war rate of around \$30; the increased labor charges, greater railroad risks through embargoes, higher storage charges, higher cost for barrels and general handling of oil, etc. The reduced refining losses this year are about offset by the greater value of the oil.

This hedging basis is the more interesting at this time, with the new crop of cotton going into the ground and knowledge that the prices for the new crude oil are materially above the highest heretofore. Under the circumstances it is not surprising to hear that some mills which expect to have new oil on hand early this coming season are asking

for bids. In case no bids are made, these mills could readily hedge against a big decline in the market by selling new crop futures at New York. October oil at New York has been selling recently at \$15.00 or 15 cents a pound. Allowing for a hedging differential of 185 points, the basis would be equivalent to September crude oil of 98½ cents, while those who expect to have October crude oil could hedge by selling November at about 50 points under October futures at New York, or at a basis equivalent to about 94 cents crude oil.

It is taken for granted that if futures at New York sell above these levels, crude oil of the next crop will sympathize. In this case, the oil could be delivered on contracts at New York or the hedges undone, depending upon the circumstances. In any event, the market is here if any houses at the South believe that present prices for the new crop oil deliveries are high enough.

The general sentiment is very much mixed. It is realized that much depends upon political news from day to day, whether the war is to spread to involve South America, whether there will be a separate peace between Germany and Russia, or whether there will be a general peace here and in Europe before long, predicated on the scarcity and

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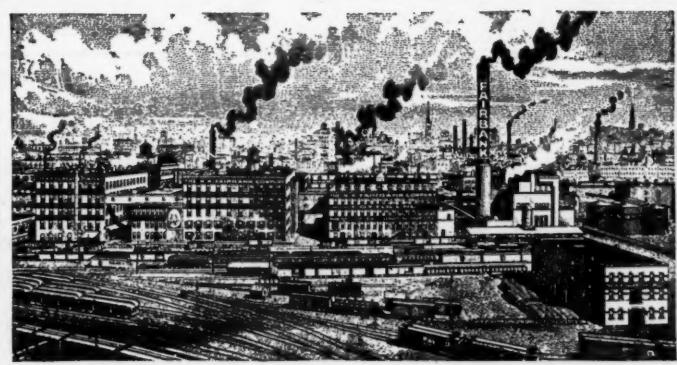
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Montreal	



CHICAGO FACTORY, THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

very high prices of food-stuffs which is leading to unparalleled efforts in this country and abroad toward economy, substitution and price regulation. On the whole, there has been less speculation in cotton oil and the market is still responding generously to fluctuations in the western lard market.

Recently, a statement was made in these columns wherein it was inadvertently said that the government report of the distribution of cotton oil for the period ending February 28 suggested a monthly consumption since August 1 of about 285,000 barrels, and that the prospects were for a carry-over on August 1, 1917, of about 305,000 barrels, against 550,000 on August 1, 1916. There has been criticism of the deductions and fuller details would seemingly justify an approximation of the consumption per month of about 260,000 barrels, and the amount that that might be on hand next August at about 500,000 barrels, against 550,000 in August, 1916.

Toward the close of the week the trade was interested in the larger exports of cotton oil as shown in another column.

Closing prices, Saturday, April 7, 1917.—Spot, \$15.25; April, \$15.25; May, \$15.50@ \$15.54; June, \$15.40@15.52; July, \$15.51@15.53; August, \$15.48@15.49; September, \$15.50@15.53; October, \$15.04@15.08; November, \$14.73@14.74. Total sales, 27,700 bbls. Sales were: P. Crude S. E., \$13.47 sales; May, 3,200, \$15.50@15.39; July, 9,500, \$15.51@15.38; August, 4,800, \$15.48@15.40; September, 4,800, \$15.51@15.44; October, 3,500, \$15.11@14.80; November, 1,900, \$14.80@14.49.

Closing prices, Monday, April 9, 1917.—Spot, \$15.00; April, \$15.00; May, \$15.55@15.57; June, \$15.50@15.60; July, \$15.57@15.58; August, \$15.50@15.43; September, \$15.52@15.53; October, \$15.22@15.23; November, \$14.74@14.76. Total sales, 62,000 bbls. Sales were: P. crude S. E., \$13.33; May, 7,700, \$15.86@15.46; July, 17,000, \$15.90@15.50; August, 7,300, \$15.87@15.49; September, 14,200, \$15.81@15.51; October, 9,400, \$15.40@15.12; November, 6,400, \$15.09@14.73.

Closing prices, Tuesday, April 10, 1917.—Spot, \$15.00; April, \$15.00; May, \$15.32@15.33; June, \$15.34@15.36; July, \$15.30@15.32; August, \$15.27@15.28; September, \$15.22@15.23; October, \$14.75@14.80; November, \$14.33@14.35. Total sales, 46,600 bbls. Sales were: P. crude S. E., \$13.33@13.67; May, 6,500, \$15.40@15.25; June, 500, \$15.39@15.15; July, 15,300, \$15.43@15.19; August, 5,900, \$15.37@15.27; September, 9,700, \$15.37@15.23; October, 2,700, \$14.98@14.80; November, 6,500, \$14.48@14.33.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 11, 1917.—Spot, \$15.00; April, \$15.00; May, \$15.30@15.32; June, \$15.28@15.31; July, \$15.17@15.19; August, \$15.16@15.19; September, \$15.14@15.17; October, \$14.70@14.73; November, \$14.37@14.39. Total sales, 47,800 bbls. Sales were: P. crude S. E., \$13.33@13.47; May, 5,000, \$15.40@15.15; July, 18,900, \$15.42@15.16; August, 5,300, \$15.37@15.15; September, 8,800, \$15.38@15.12; October, 7,100, \$14.85@14.68; November, 5,000, \$14.45@14.35.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 12, 1917.—Spot, \$15.00; April, \$15.20; May, \$15.40@15.45; June, \$15.40@15.45; July, \$15.40@15.42; August, \$15.38@15.40; September, \$15.38@15.40; October, \$14.84@14.86; November, \$14.46@14.47. Total sales, 33,100 bbls. Sales were: P. crude S. E., \$13.47@13.60; May, 2,000, \$15.47@15.25; July, 11,900, \$15.48@15.28; August, 4,100, \$15.46@15.26; September, 10,600, \$15.46@15.27; October, 2,900, \$14.90@14.80; November, 1,700, \$14.51@14.43.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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EARLY PLANTING IS NOT BOLL WEEVIL REMEDY

Summary of the Facts Which Expert Says Should Make This Plain

By J. W. Vogler, Atlanta, Ga.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fifth of a series of articles by Mr. Vogler, the champion of late planting of cotton as a boll weevil remedy. The first four articles appeared in recent issues of The National Provisioner.)

A brief review of my previous arguments against "early planting" develops the following facts:

First.—The damage to the cotton industry so far inflicted by the boll weevil amounts to nearly two billion of dollars in cotton alone, which is, equally distributed over the boll weevil infested States, about \$113 per head, or about \$20 per head for every inhabitant of the United States.

Second.—The method that has caused this damage certainly cannot be called anything else but a complete failure.

Third.—This tremendous loss, based on census bureau reports, the scientific observations of the life habits of the boll weevil and the practical experiments and experiences of both farmers and experts, is directly attributable to the advocacy of "early planting" to get ahead of the boll weevil.

Fourth.—"Early planting" produces approximately 107,000,000 weevils, while "late planting" cannot produce within the same space of time a proportion of over 300,000.

Fifth.—Under early planting conditions cotton has only 39 days to set squares, while under late planting conditions cotton can be produced for over seventy-five days, almost unhampered by the weevil.

Sixth.—"Early planting" to reduce boll weevil damage is as unscientific and illogical a remedy as the pouring of coal oil on a fire can ever be considered as a remedy to put it out.

Seventh.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has, as far back as 1905, furnished a positive proof, that and why the early planting of cotton should be prohibited by law.

Eighth.—"Early planting" keeps alive ap-

proximately 1,300 overwintered weevils, while May 15 planting reduces that number to a proportion of only 13.

Ninth.—"Early planting" has been repudiated, and "uniformly and universally late planting" recommended instead, by many honest men connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and particularly by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, H. E. Savely, J. A. Evans, O. F. Cook, B. T. Galloway, and the Department of Agriculture and Industries of Alabama.

All of these facts and many more, including a picture of my "test for 1913," which I made to prove that cotton can be grown by my method of "late planting" without any boll weevil damage at all, were presented to the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the past eleven years, for no other purpose but to obtain relief from the boll weevil and its early-planting experts.

That not a single one of these facts has ever been refuted by our experts is as noteworthy as is the fact that early planting in spite of them is still being advocated by thousands of demonstrators under orders emanating from certain officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

What Chances Has the Farmer Under These Circumstances?

That two of these officials are the originators of "early planting" is so well known that the advocacy of "late planting" on their part would be equivalent to a confession that they are responsible for the damage so far inflicted on the cotton industry. Why should they humiliate themselves and admit this when they have it altogether in their power to perpetuate "early planting"; when they know better than anybody else that it is but necessary for one man in a community to plant real early to produce weevils enough

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21st Annual Meeting

of the

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association

will be held at

DALLAS, TEXAS

May 14, 15, 16, 1917

ARE YOU GOING?

to destroy all the cotton on 118 acres in the same community?

Have they not thousands of demonstrators all over the South in their service to see that that acre is planted in every cotton growing community? What chance has the farmer to produce cotton by my method of "late planting" when a lot of experts have seemingly entered into a conspiracy to double their efforts to have all cotton planted early, so that "late planting" will have no opportunity to be recognized as the only proper procedure to follow in order to produce cotton under boll weevil conditions?

What chance has the farmer to profit by the honest advice given by O. F. Cook, biologist, with the approval of B. T. Galloway, formerly chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in Farmers Bulletin No. 501:

"If later plantings are to be exposed to extra danger from weevils bred on adjacent early plantings the cause of safety will seem to lie in planting as early as possible, even

at the risk of having the young plants killed or stunted by unfavorable weather. But it is easy to understand that this kind of competition in earliness is not calculated to secure the largest crop if the whole community be considered. While the farmers who plant early may enjoy an advantage over those who plant late, neither class is likely to secure as large crop as if all the cotton were planted at the same time.

"The feasibility of late planting in southern Texas depends very largely on whether other cotton is planted early in the same district or whether there is alive in the fields any overwintered cotton that would provide breeding places for the weevils early in the season. With sufficient isolation from other cotton excellent crops are often secured from fields planted after the middle of May, even in place where the weevils had been abundant and destructive in previous years. Indeed, the May planted fields sometimes outyield earlier plantings in the same district."

Why is it necessary to sacrifice the welfare of the cotton industry in order to uphold the reputation of one so-called expert as a scientist? Will you let him stand in the way of progress and prosperity in the cotton industry? Is not Dr. Seaman A. Knapp's word that "late planting would solve the boll weevil problem" corroborated, as it is by B. T. Galloway, O. F. Cook, J. A. Evans and H. E. Savelly, to be considered of far more importance, because he admitted thereby his error of early planting, than that of others who are imbued with the idea that they can "fool all the people all the time" and are therefore desirous of perpetuating "early planting" in order to save their reputation, regardless of the ever-increasing damage to the cotton industry?

I have for over eleven years faithfully begged and requested the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish at least one honest test of "late planting." Millions of the people's money have been spent, but, alas, the test is as far off as ever. Many other people have joined me in that request and some of them have even put themselves on record as follows: "To

my mind the failure of the Department to make the test suggested by Mr. Vogler is absolutely criminal."

I have even appealed to the Attorney General of the United States for an investigation of this matter, with a view of putting a stop to the early planting of cotton, which always was and always will be an unpardonable crime against the best interests of

Cottonseed Products Associations.

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the United States. But, strange as it may seem, in reply to my appeal I was advised: "This being a matter which comes under the control of another Department, the Attorney General cannot take any action therein." But still stranger, that other department, the Department of Agriculture, permits four of its employees to actually force early planting on the farmers, while at the same time five others are as strongly opposed to it as I am.

Is not such a condition of affairs deplorable?

Do you imagine that Texas has solved the boll weevil problem just because that State produces as much cotton now as it ever did? Can you persuade yourself into believing that the experts' advice of early planting has ever helped the cotton industry in Texas, when census bureau reports furnish the positive

proof that it has not, and that the crops Texas has produced were only possible because Texas has increased its acreage since 1893 to the extent of 10.18 per cent., and that in spite of this increase in acreage its production has decreased from 100 per cent. in 1893 to 76.2 per cent. in 1914?

If you consider this a solution of the boll weevil problem, you had just as well make up your mind now that Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia will never solve it, as long as early planting is permitted to be taught or practised there, because all of these States taken together do not possess the acreage Texas has, nor do any of them possess such a dry territory as Texas, where cotton can be produced in spite of early planting without any appreciable damage from the boll weevil.

April 14, 1917

Will it ever dawn upon the cotton planter and the business man of the South that "something is rotten in the State of Denmark"?

J. W. Vogler.

Atlanta, Georgia, April 3, 1917.

ARMOUR BONUS TO EMPLOYEES.

A half million dollar Easter gift to salaried employees of Armour & Company was announced at the offices of J. Ogden Armour in Chicago last week. All employees of the firm whose salaries are less than \$1,800 a year and who have been continuously in the firm's employ since November 1, 1916, are to benefit. The bonus is made payable at once, and it is expected to be of considerable service in meeting the unusual expenses that come at this time of the year.

Eight thousand employees of Armour & Company at the general offices in Chicago and at the 400 branch houses that are scattered throughout the United States are affected by the bonus order. Each one will receive an amount equal to 5 per cent. of his or her yearly salary. An unusual feature of the bonus is that it follows closely at the heels of an unusually generous gift to employees that Mr. Armour made last November, when nearly a million dollars was distributed.

F. Edson White, vice-president of Armour & Company, explained the Easter gift as follows:

"Mr. Armour has viewed with alarm the increasingly oppressive high cost of living. It continues to go up despite his efforts to hold down the advance in price of food products. To the economic handling of meats in Armour & Company plants and in other plants is due the fact that meats have not climbed in the same proportions that have the other necessities of life. Nevertheless the total cost of living has risen steadily, and it is because of what Mr. Armour calls the 'oppressive high cost of living' that he determined to give this bonus. This is just another instance of the great interest Mr. Armour takes in the welfare of his employees."

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the paper may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York. No foreign orders will be accepted for the present, owing to mail conditions.



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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 13.—Market steady; prime Western, \$21.75; Middle West, \$21.50@21.60; city steam, 21%@21½c. nominal; refined Continent, \$22.75; South American, \$23.00; Brazil, kegs, \$24.00; compound, 17%@17½c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 13.—Copra fabrique, 207 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique 206 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 13.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square 115s.; New York, 110s.; picnic, 93s.; hams, long, 125s.; American cut, 129s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 129s. 6d.; long clear, 130s. 6d.; short back, 130s.; bellies, 133s. Lard, spot prime, 131s.; American, refined, 28-lb. box, 135s. 6d.; May, 132s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted; New York City specials, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 164s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 58s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was heavy due to scattered realizing, and rather poor support. Hogs were steady.

Tallow.

The market remains firm. Special loose is quoted at 14c. nominal.

Oleo Stearine.

The market continues very firm. Oleo is quoted at 11@17½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was barely steady due to the weakness in lard and profit taking. Trade was lighter.

Market closed easier. Sales, 30,200 bbls. Spot oil, 15c. bid. Crude, Southeast, \$13.33. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$15.00@15.50; May, \$15.29@15.31; June, \$15.30@15.32; July, \$15.30@15.31; August, \$15.25@15.26; September, \$15.25@15.28; October, \$14.80@14.83; November, \$14.43@14.45.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 13.—Hogs slow, 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$15.90@16.30; light, \$15.40@16.25; mixed, \$15.65@16.40; heavy, \$15.70@16.45; rough heavy, \$15.70@15.85; Yorkers, \$12.85@16.10; pigs, \$11.50@14.60; cattle slow and weak; beeves, \$9.30@13.25; cows and heifers, \$5.75@11.00; Western, \$9.20@11.00. Calves, \$9.00@13.25; sheep, strong; lambs, \$12.00@15.30; Western, \$11.00@13.10; native, \$10.70@12.90; yearlings, \$11.80@14.40.

Omaha, April 13.—Hogs steady at \$15.25@16.00.

Buffalo, April 13.—Hogs strong; on sale 2,400 at \$16.60@16.85.

Kansas City, April 13.—Hogs strong, at \$15.25@16.25.

St. Joseph, April 13.—Hogs steady, at \$15.50

@16.15. Sioux City, April 13.—Hogs steady, at \$15.50@16.00.

Louisville, April 13.—Hogs higher, at \$14.55@16.10.

St. Louis, April 13.—Hogs higher, at \$15.75@16.40.

Indianapolis, April 13.—Hogs steady, at \$16.15@16.40.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchasers of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 7, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,712	21,500	23,053
Swift & Co.	4,907	14,500	19,740
Morris & Co.	4,611	9,000	8,934
Wilson & Co.	4,004	13,200	10,312
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	632	6,100	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,755	7,300	...
Libby, McNeil & Libby	1,530	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 8,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,000 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,300 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,100 hogs; others, 8,100 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,177	7,610	1,991
Fowler Packing Co.	759	...	561
Wilson & Co.	3,597	8,460	3,010
Swift & Co.	5,434	7,333	4,805
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,924	3,934	6,132
Morris & Co.	4,224	7,067	3,444
Others	180	1,252	40

Wolf Packing Co., 20 cattle; Blount, 119 cattle and 2,061 hogs; Rice & Kirk, 17 cattle and 1,750 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 157 cattle; J. Stern & Sons, 104 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 134 hogs; Heil Packing Co., 265 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 361 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,575	6,330	2,447
Swift & Co.	4,267	8,883	5,074
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,855	11,258	8,846
Armour & Co.	3,583	10,601	0,371
Swartz & Co.	...	2,796	...
J. W. Murphy	...	14,178	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 112 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 12 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 1 cattle and 648 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,333	5,111	1,988
Swift & Co.	3,897	4,212	1,908
Armour & Co.	2,252	5,350	745
East Side Packing Co.	98	1,201	...
Independent Packing Co.	670	765	152
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	301	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	21	289	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	169	...
American Packing Co.	27	289	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	345	...
Hill Packing Co.	6	15	...
Others	201	17,046	348

Others

Lincoln Packing Co., 112 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 12 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 1 cattle and 648 hogs.

Others

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

Large sales of packer hides have strengthened the market. Over 150,000 are known to have moved and unconfirmed reports show business greatly in excess of that figure. Early sales were at slight reductions, but later business was transacted at top asking prices. All selections moved at better prices than buyers predicted.

PACKER HIDES.—Business opened up brisk with the expectations of war orders. With the placement of such business trading took on an added impetus. Tanners are still in the market for all varieties of hides. Available stocks are well in hand and consist mainly of the native varieties. Heavy native steers opened at 29c. with a movement of 16,000 first quarter salting. About 5,000 November extreme weights sold at 30c. Two packers sold about 8,000 December native steers at the top rate of 31c., and one moved 4,000 Januaries at 30c. and another sold a car of similar salting later at 30½c. Texas steers sold at 29c. involving 29,000 first quarter salting, two packers taking the business. Underweight Texas steers sold at 29c. involving about 4,000 similar salting. Producers have meager stocks of Texas and are talking 30c. for further movement. Butt branded steers were sold at 28c. in the opening transaction involving 34,000 hides with Colorado steers in connection. Producers are now asking 29c. for further business. Colorados sold at 28c. as above involving 34,000 hides with butts in connection. Production is meager and unsold stocks are small, causing sellers to talk 29c. for further movement. Branded cows did not sell. These last moved at 29c. which is considered the nominal market for further movement. Available stocks are small and production is limited. Heavy native cows sold at 29c. at the opening of the week involving 8,000 October and November slaughter. Later 5,000 similar salting sold at 29½c. Bids at that rate and 29¾c. were subsequently made and declined. There was a report around that 10,000 moved at 30c. which could not be verified. Hides are available at that rate and business is expected. Later.—Two packers sold about 12,000 heavy cows at 30c. Light native cows sold at 29½c. for 5,500 December St. Louis hides, which would indicate a 30c. market for northern hides. All sellers are asking 30c. for business and have ample stocks for sale. Later.—Two packers sold about 15,000 November-December light cows at 30c. Native bulls rule quiet and waiting with first quarter salting available as low as 24c. Production is small and stocks limited. Branded

bulls were quiet and waiting. Last trades were at 20½@22c. as to salting and slaughter point. These rates considered the nominal market for further business.

Later.—Packers firm, active and higher. Two packers sold 6,000 January natives at 30½c.; 18,000 December-January light cows at 30c., and 6,000 December heavy cows at 30c. No branded hides wanted. Killers talking firm.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A fair amount of business was done in country hides this week at prices a trifle firmer. The declaration of war hindered movement to a certain extent as operators were at a loss to accurately gauge the market's course and remained passive until some action was inaugurated. Heavy steers were not reported sold. Several inquiries were made for this selection and 25c. was asked for current arrivals. Better hides are held up to 28c., running fall in quality and mostly ones. Heavy cows sold in the Twin Cities markets at 22c. involving about three cars with buff weights in connection. About four thousand local cows in weights down to 55 lbs. sold for harness leather account at private terms, said to be close to 23c. These hides were of fairly good quality. Dealers are inclined to talk higher on account of the war orders for harness being placed. Buffs sold at 22c. in the northwestern markets for current goods. About three thousand hides with heavy cows included moved. The local market was quiet on current stock but a car of grub free current hides running mostly ones sold at 23½c. No seconds were sold, so an accurate market for straight current receipt buffs as received cannot be arrived at. Dealers as a general rule ask 23c. for goods, but tanners think it possible to have this rate shaded. The situation in the originating sections is strong with a fair amount of activity at 21½@22c. delivered basis for all weights of seasonable hides. **Later.**—Rumored a car of buff seconds sold at 22½c. Extremes were quiet locally, except that several cars of current receipts sold early in the period at 25c. Minneapolis reported business in a car of current goods at 25½c. and two more at 26c. Local extremes are held at 26c. and recent bids at 25c. have been rejected. Branded cows rule quiet and nominal at 21@22c. asked with the inside nearer the market. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 23@26c. asked for business. Bulls were quiet. Country run quoted at 20c. nominal although generally held at 21c. Country packer bulls are quoted at 22@23c. asked, with the market for business at the inside rate or under.

Later.—Countries slow. Current buffs held 23c.; extremes 26c. with bids of 25½c.

Calfskins are active. Two cars of local first salted city skins sold at 40c. Collectors are still trying for 42½c., but seem content to book at 40c. when skins are in sight. They

ask 42½c. on next business, being sold ahead for the moment. Outside city calfskins quoted at 38@39c. nominal. Country run quoted at 36c. paid for several cars. The call for calf is mainly for the fresh skins and the resalted goods are neglected. Packer calfskins are in demand, there being a bid of 47½c. reported for the 65,000 skins available for sale. Bidders formerly were only willing to pay 45c. which leads sellers to continue demanding the 50c. rate with the expectations of its realization in the near future. City deacons brought \$2.90; country run sold down to \$2.30; light calf topped \$3.10 for cities and ranged down to \$2.90 for the country run. Kipskins are in good request. Minneapolis sold these skins at 25c. in connection with calf at 35c. Several cars of local country kipskins moved at 25½c. and 26c. City kipskins recently sold at 32@32½c. Collectors are asking 35c. for more. A lot of 5,000 resalted city skins or earlier collections sold at 35c. Some short haired skins are held at 40c. Packer kipskins quoted at 40c. Packer kipskins quoted at 40c. last paid and bid and 42½@45c. asked as to salting. Meager stocks unsold.

Later.—Calf steady. City skins held 45c. with bids of 40c. Resalted skins slow. Country kips special sorting sold 30@31½c.

HORSE HIDES.—sold at \$9.25 for three cars of good country run. Bids at \$9 reported for more and rejected. City hides quoted at \$9.50@10 nominal. Seconds quoted at usual \$1 reduction; ponies and glues at \$4@4.50 and coltskins at \$1@2.

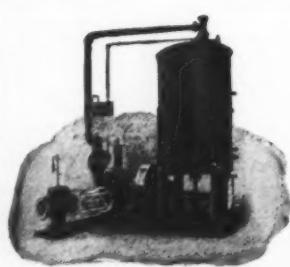
HOGSKINS.—are steady at \$1.15@1.40 nominal for country run of skins with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pig-skin strips sold at 9¾c. with No. 2's at 8¾c. No. 3 strips quoted at 5@6½c. nominal. Available stocks are large.

SHEEP PELTS.—A little business was put through in packer sheepskins this week. Pullers paid \$4.30 for local and best river slaughtering points for packer sheep and lambskins of current take-off. Other river markets quoted at \$4.20. About all the offerings were sold, but trade was slow and hard to effect. Heavy sheepskins sold up to \$5.50 this week. Shearlings are quoted steady at \$1.60 to \$2.00 as to length of wool. Spring lambs are beginning to make their appearance and \$1.75 to \$2.00 are asked. Angora goatskins are slow owing to small stocks and quoted at \$3.35 to \$3.50 nominal with common goatskins at \$1.75 to \$2.00 as to descriptions. Dry goatskins are quoted at 50c. to \$1.10 as to lots; dry western sheepskins range at 35 to 37½c. for business; outside for best light weight Montanas. Pickled sheepskins are slow and waiting at \$14.00 to \$18.00 per dozen.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—A few sales were effected in this market this week. A better tone is noticed and packers are inclined to feel somewhat firmer. About 1,200 December-January all weight cows sold at 28c. Also 4,800 Kosher native cows were sold at 28c. for December and January and 27½c. for February and March. A sale was made of 4 cars of January native steers with no price given. Native steers are nominally quoted at 30-30½c., butt brands at 30c. Colorados at 29c., all weight cows 28-29c., native bulls at 23-24c., and spready native steers at 31½c. In small packer hides the market shows very little activity. A car of packer bulls is reported sold at 21½c. At outside points native steers are quoted at 28c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet and unsettled. Most tanners are not interested in offerings at the present time and the few bids put in for hides are usually far below shippers' asking prices. Most western shippers are talking higher prices and have withdrawn some offerings made early in the week. Ohio and middle western extremes are nominally quoted around 25½-27c. with outside price almost prohibitive according to tanners' ideas. Some lots of Ohio extremes are offered in this market at 26c. without finding buyers. Buffs are nominally talked at 22-23½c. according to take-off, point of origin, (Continued on page 34.)



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, April 11.

Advancing by leaps and bounds, the steer trade reached the highest point in its history on Monday, the 9th, at which time we had another moderate run of 17,517 cattle. Everything from top to bottom showed a further advance of 15@25c., which put prices anywhere from \$1@1.50 per cwt. higher than thirty days ago, and \$2@3 per cwt. higher than the first of the year. Tuesday's trade ruled fully steady at the recent advance, the supply of 5,362 cattle being cleaned up in good season. But on Wednesday the buyers for the first time in many weeks were enabled by reason of a heavy mid-week run of 21,500 cattle to force a break of 15@25c. on everything but the real choice beeves, which, on account of their scarcity, sold fully steady. In fact, one load of prime heavy cattle put a new top of \$13.45 on the market, but there were not many on sale good enough to clear at better than \$13, and on the rank and file of offerings the price list was on a par with a week ago, with the bulk of the good to choice steers selling at \$12.50@13; medium to good grades, \$11.75@12.50; fair to medium kinds, \$11@11.75, and common to fair low-priced killers all the way from \$10@11. High-priced feed, a desire to take advantage of the phenomenally high markets and "count the money," together with some uneasiness over the possibility of Government control of the situation, naturally jarred loose quite a few cattle, and for a week or so we expect to see a fairly liberal marketward movement, and some further easing off in prices before a reaction sets in.

Another 25c. upturn in the butcher stuff trade on Monday and Tuesday was well sustained on Wednesday, despite the heavy mid-week run, which, by the way, consisted largely of steers. Several very "bullish" factors have added impetus to the butcher stuff trade, which always gives a good account of itself during the spring and early summer months. First and foremost is the undoubted shortage of cattle throughout the country; and of equal importance is the tremendous demand engendered by the unusual conditions that prevail; and last, but not least, is the fact that the country at large is finally awakening to the importance of conserving its breeding stock, and thus the first stride is being taken toward supplying the ever-growing needs of the country during the next few years. Occasional setbacks to the trade can be expected under any and all conditions, and now that a rather heavy marketward movement of steer cattle is under way, and a temporary decline in the steer market is very likely, it will only be in line with general conditions if the butcher stuff trade should slip back a few notches. But unless all signs fail, we believe, as we have repeatedly stated in these columns, that declines in the market will be short-lived and quickly recovered.

Replies to a recent inquiry we sent out as to the probable marketable supply of hogs during April, May and June are coming thick and fast, and apparently disclose a staggering shortage. A few answers, notably from northwestern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota, report as many, and in some cases more hogs than a year ago. But a great majority of the replies are to the effect that the next ninety days will be productive of only 75 per cent.; in fact, many reports state only 50 to 60 per cent. of the supply of 1916.

A year ago, during the period mentioned, Chicago received 1,720,000 hogs against a nine-year average of 1,615,666. Up to April 1 of this year receipts in Chicago dropped off 365,000, the demand has been something tremendous, and if we assume that April, May and June will uncover even a shortage of only 10 to 15 per cent., then these war-time prices are not out of line. And while we always are inclined to discredit the extremist,

(Continued on page 42.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 10. Cattle receipts were 10,000 head, and prices were again higher, strong to 15 cents, top \$12.75. Hog supply was 9,000 head, three thousand less than the early estimate, market 15 to 20c. higher, top \$16.30. Sheep and lamb receipts were 5,000, market slow, but sales finally steady to strong, lambs \$15.30, brusher goats \$7.

Numerous sales of choice to prime steers were made at \$12@12.75, including pulp fed Westerns up to \$12.60. Short fed natives sold at \$11@12, and warmed up steers \$10@11, light killing steers \$8.50@10. Twenty-eight cars of pulp fed steers sold at \$11.85@12.60, except a load or two of plain steers at \$10.75, pulp bulls \$9@9.40. Arrivals in the quarantine division included ten cars of cake fed Texas steers at \$10.60, 1,085 lbs., and Oklahoma steers weighing 964 lbs. at \$10.50. Two trains of pulp fed steers are in sight for tomorrow's market, and there are enough of these pulp cattle yet to move to prevent an actual famine for a few weeks yet. Fat heavy cows are worth up to \$11, bulls \$10, veals \$13.

Hogs sold 15 to 20c. higher, heavy weights up to \$16.30, medium \$16.25, light weights \$16, some Arizona hogs at \$15.90. The market will be erratic, and subject to violent changes, although traders generally expect prices to go considerably higher in the next few weeks, with unknown and possibly unsuspected developments apt to appear farther into the future. Pig prices are following the fat hog prices, sales on the market up to \$15.25, and immunized pigs worth \$16 or better. The Government market report from East Coast markets today quotes fresh pork two dollars higher than Monday.

Salesmen consistently held out for higher sheep and lamb prices today, but buyers had imperative orders to buy at steady prices or lower, and the final compromise was steady to strong, lambs mostly at \$15.10@15.30, clipped lambs around \$12.25. Ewes sold up to \$12.75 yesterday, yearlings are worth up to \$14, wethers \$13. Six or eight loads of goats are expected this week, two loads of clipped Angoras here today to "brusher" buyers at \$7, 64 lbs. average, the first this season that have been bought for the country, packers taking everything previously.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 11.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today approximate something over 15,000 head. Of these only 450 were on the Southern side—a very small proportion of a light run. While we complain somewhat of short receipts, yet we compare very favorably with this time a year ago, and we are pleased to note that the quality of the offerings, generally, is much

better. In the beef steer department the assortment is very good. A new record was established this week when 2 loads of Missouri Shorthorns and Herefords, averaging 1,350 lbs., sold at \$12.90; another load averaging 1,400 lbs. brought \$12.60, and a number of sales of heavy cattle were reported between \$12 and the top figures. While these sales are notable they are no more so than those of several lots of Southern cattle which were disposed of this week. A string of grade Herefords and Angus steers averaging a little less than 1,000 lbs., raised and fed in Alabama, sold at \$11.50; and carload lots of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi steers sold at \$10.25, \$11.25 and \$11.35. In native steers the short-fed stuff is in demand; 90-day fed steers averaging around 1,300 lbs. sold at \$12.25. They went into the feed lot weighing right at 1,000 lbs. on January 10. While this figure is a trifle higher, perhaps, than this class of cattle has been selling, yet it is a fair example of what the best grade of feeders is doing today. Fair to good steers range from \$10.50@11.50, while the plainer kinds of lighter weights run from \$9@10.25. Another record in the cattle market was made on mixed yearlings and heifers, which sold for \$12, others going from \$10.50@11.50, while the big end of the plainer kinds range from \$8.50@10.

Hog receipts for the week total 48,500, a somewhat heavier run than the same period last year, but by no means a heavy supply. The quality of the offerings, generally, is poor. There are some good hogs among them to be sure, but the percentage is very small. The prices paid this week are the highest in the history of the market. On Tuesday a number of loads of good heavy hogs brought \$16.40, and the hogs were not strictly prime at that. A great many stocker hogs are being shipped into the country, particularly

(Continued on page 34.)

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., April 10.

Since a week ago there has been a generally upward tendency in all branches of the market. Last week's cattle run was extremely moderate and beeves scored a 30@50c. upturn during the week, about half of which was noted the first two days. Medium grades, which the week before broke more than best cattle, showed the long end of the upturn. The week closed with best heavy beeves selling at \$12.00@12.80, fair to good \$10.75@11.75 and on down for the commoner classes. So far this week the market has more than held its own. Monday with a moderate run prices ruled strong to 10c. higher, and today while receipts were heavier and medium to plain kinds slow to possibly a little easier, best cattle were again firm, a new record of \$13.05 being paid for choice 1,500 pound stock. Cows and mixed stock have followed the course of steers pretty closely. A heavy supply took the edge off the trade, but there has been an urgent demand right along, and decent supplies are being readily absorbed. At present the best beef steers are selling at \$12.00@13.05, with medium kinds about where they were last week at \$10.75@11.75. The prediction made a week ago that good heifers would sell considerably higher than they were being quoted was verified the next day when \$10.85 was paid. Good to choice cows and heifers are selling from that figure on down to \$8.75, with fair stuff upwards from \$8.00 and canners at \$5.50@7.75. Veal calves are moving at \$9.00@12.25, and bulls at \$7.50@9.75.

(Continued on page 34.)

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Oxford, N. Y.—L. B. Smith, J. T. Sharp and N. P. Stanton have incorporated the Oxford Rural Produce Company, to deal in farm and dairy products. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Baress Ice, Coal & Wood Company, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by S. J. Trapani, 138 New Jersey Avenue; V. Saracina, 217 Hopkinson Avenue and L. Dolciamore, 2072 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Lincoln, Ill.—The Strifler ice house at this point has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000.

St. Maries, Idaho.—St. Maries Ice Company's plant owned by A. C. Wunderlock has been destroyed by fire.

Washington, D. C.—Plans have been prepared for John W. Gregg, 612 O Street, N. W., for the remodeling of his dairy and office.

Canton, Ohio.—Two Pennsylvania Railroad freight engines in a double header jumped the track here and crashed into an ammonia tank in the plant of the Artificial Storage & Ice Company. An explosion followed, which wrecked the plant, causing a loss of \$100,000.

BUTTER IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture from 275 cold storages show that on April 1 their rooms contained 6,239,268 pounds of creamery butter, while on March 1, 316 storages reported 15,932,420 pounds. The 214 storages that reported holdings on April 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 6,022,216 pounds as compared with 3,345,717 pounds last year, an increase of 2,676,499 pounds, or 80 per cent. The reports show that during March the March 1 holdings decreased 60.4 per cent., while the last report showed that during February the February 1 holdings decreased 48.1 per cent. Last year the decrease during March was 78.7 per cent., and in February 50.4 per cent. As a number of firms have not responded to inquiries, this report does not include all holdings.

EGGS IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture from 322 cold storages show that on April 1 their rooms contained 172,944 cases of eggs, while on March 1, 332 storages reported 5,473 cases. The 243 storages that reported holdings on April 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 166,601 cases as compared with 263,644 cases last year, a decrease of 97,043 cases or 36.8 per cent. The reports show that during March the March 1 holdings increased 3,015.9 per cent., while the last report showed that during February the February 1 holdings decreased 97.2 per cent. Last year the increase during March was 430.5 per cent., and the decrease during February 91.9 per cent. As a number of firms have not responded to inquiries, this report does not include all holdings.

CHEESE IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture from 347 cold storages show that on April 1 their rooms contained 8,768,185 pounds of American cheese, while on

March 1, 353 storages reported 13,840,801 pounds. The 236 storages that reported holdings on April 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 8,901,389 pounds as compared with 8,442,527 pounds last year, a decrease of 1,541,138 pounds or 18.3 per cent. The reports show that during March the March 1 holdings decreased 36.2 per cent., while the last report showed that during February the February 1 holdings decreased 35.3 per cent. Last year the decrease during March was 40.3 per cent., and in February 26.4 per cent. As a number of firms have not responded to inquiries, this report does not include all holdings.

APPLES IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture from 549 storages show that their rooms contained 792,942 barrels and 1,297,788 boxes of apples on April 1, 1917. The information received indicates that there were 42.5 per cent. less apples in storage than on April 1, 1916, while the amount held April 1, 1916 was 43.9 per cent. more than on April 1, 1915. The barreled apple holdings of April 1, 1917, show a decrease of 52.6 per cent. from those of April 1, 1916, while the boxed apple holdings show a decrease of 5.2 per cent. from those of April 1, 1916. On

April 1, 1916, there were 68.9 per cent. more barrels and 6.4 per cent. less boxes in storage than on April 1, 1915. As a number of firms have not responded to inquiries, this report does not include all holdings.

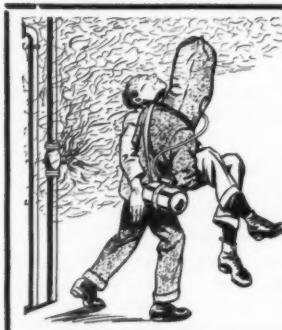
THE AMMONIA COMPRESSION SYSTEM*.

W. S. Doan in *Refrigerating World*.

The directions given in a recent issue for making simple tests of ammonia for use in compression systems are easily within the province of the operating engineer, for these are simply to determine whether there are any impurities in the ammonia. If such is the case this in itself is sufficient evidence for rejecting the ammonia, regardless of quality. To determine the exact quantity of any impurity and for more exhaustive tests the services of a chemist must be obtained.

If liquid ammonia is pure when charged into a system, this relieves the manufacturer of all responsibility and his contention is that pure ammonia once introduced into a system should remain pure unless conditions exist which cause deterioration of the same. Very often the question arises as to what becomes of the ammonia that is represented

*This is the fourth of a series of articles explaining the ammonia refrigeration compression system in a practical way.



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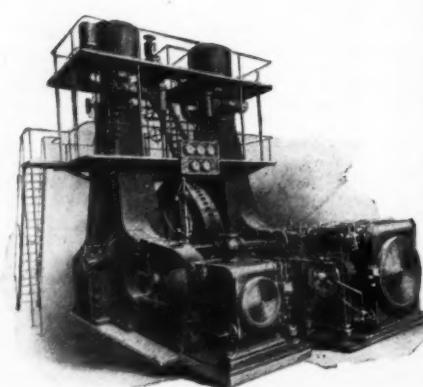
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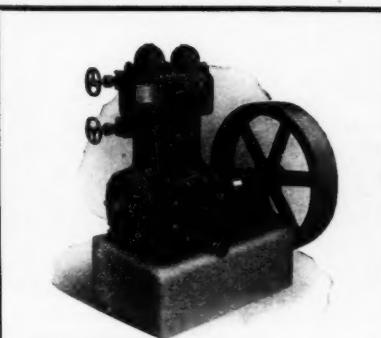
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CHICAGO: Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Harry E. Hollinger.
DETROIT: Michigan Warehouse Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
MILWAUKEE: Union Transfer Company.
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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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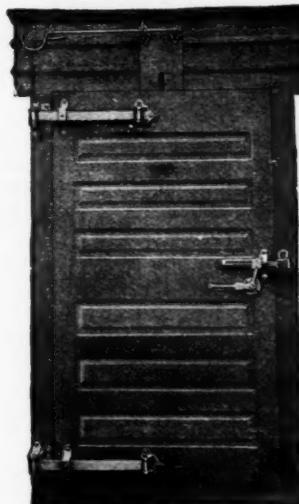
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April 14, 1917

of dew and at each stroke is carried into the compressor.

Leaks in Evaporating Coils.

There may also be minute leaks in evaporating coils submerged in brine tanks of can ice plants, in the coils of plate ice systems and in attemperating water tanks, etc. These leaks are not perceptible at ordinary working pressures. Still leaks of this nature may not be continuous. Fine particles of sediment or scale may be forced into these small openings at normal pressure. If a vacuum is unnecessarily pumped on this part of the system, which may happen very frequently when suction pressure gages are not correct, any substance that may serve to correct these leaks may be forced away from the opening on account of the pressure being in the opposite direction and some of these liquids will find their way into the system in small quantities.

During the winter months when the evaporating coils are steamed out to free them from oil that has accumulated during the warm season there may be moisture that is not properly dried out when the job is finished. As some oil has to be used to lubricate the compressor this may find its way into the system in greater or less quantities and its presence is just as undesirable.

If a generator is not in use the test fesks, referred to in the February issue, may be used to determine the presence of liquid impurities in ammonia taken from the system. A sample may be taken from any part that contains liquid ammonia providing of course that there is a suitable connection for drawing the sample. From the amount of residue that remains in the flask which shows no sign of evaporating under pressure can be judged roughly the amount of liquid impurities that are in any part of the system.

Mixing Different Brands.

Mixing different brands of ammonia is claimed to be the cause of rapid deterioration and this belief has become firmly fixed in the minds of many operating engineers, that many will not change to another brand unless it is absolutely necessary. Why this is so is rather hard to explain. It does not seem reasonable to say that one brand of ammonia should lose any of its purity when mixed with another brand of equal purity. However, all ammonia may not be made in the same way and the different processes of manufacture and purifying may account for the difference in the finished product.

From the operating man's viewpoint it is sufficient to say that it requires skill and knowledge to produce the finished product and if through a lack of these requirements some particular brand is produced that is not equal to the purity of another, it is much better to be on the safe side and use only one brand that you are absolutely sure of, rather than mix brands and waste either one of them.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

etc. Offerings are noted of regular western buffs at 22-22½c. with buyers' ideas about one cent under. A car of good Ohio buffs 45 lbs. and up was offered here at 23c. with no sale resulting. Some inquiries are noted for heavy western steers. Small lots of New York State and New England all weight hides continue to be offered at 20½-21½c. flat. Southerns are quiet with various offerings and prices talked.

CALFSKINS.—The market is dull. New York cities are nominally quoted at \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50. Outside cities are offered at \$4.25, \$4.75 and \$5.25. Countries are quoted around \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50. A small lot of country skins of good quality sold at 25c. under these prices. A lot of Pennsylvania skins are offered at \$3.80, \$4.30 and \$4.80. A sale is noted of a small lot of kips at \$6.75 for 12-17 lbs. weight and \$8.00 for 17 lbs. and up. Deacons are in good demand with dealers asking \$2.75-3.00 for business.

HORSE HIDES.—In view of the fact that the British and French Governments have placed an embargo on shipping of hides it is noted in some quarters that dealers are inclined to talk firmer. Prices nominally quoted at \$10.00 to \$10.50 for city renderers; \$9.25 to \$9.50 for mixed cities and countries and around \$9.00 for countries. An offering is noted of a car of middle western hides at \$8.50 selected. About 2,000 B. A. dry horse hides 6 kilos average are offered at 55c. Another offering is noted of 4,000 B. A. dry horse hides 7 kilos average and 30 per cent. summer hair at \$5.63 and on c. & f. basis.

DRY HIDES.—No trading of any consequence has been reported this week. In common varieties, importers are much firmer in their views and it is understood in one quarter a bid of 43c. for mountain Bogotas was refused. It is known that a large operator is negotiating for hides and several brokers report many inquiries, but up to this writing no sales of Bogotas, etc., have been effected. Most importers are talking 44c. for mountain Bogotas; 43½c. for Puerto Cabellos; and 43c. for Central American. There are some good sized lots of the various varieties on hand, but owing to government restrictions in regard to obtaining manifests the exact number of hides on hand is hard to figure. A sale is noted of 2,000 Peruvians to arrive at 43c. Flint Santo Domingos last sold at 38c. About 1,500 dry salted Santo Domingos sold at 33c. A bid of 41c. was declined for a small lot of Peruvians on spot. Chinas are firm with several offerings noted of prime Hankows under 24 lbs. average at 23½d. The River Plate market is quiet. Some recent offerings are noted of Cordova kips 5 to 6 kilos, half hair and up to 53½c. About 5,000 B. A. kips 4½ to 5½ kilos are offered at 51c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Cables from the River Plate this week report a little activity; but since following sales were effected the market has quieted down again. These are the sales. 4,000 Sansinena steers sold at 34½c.; 3,000 Uruguay frigorifico steers at 33½c.; and 5,000 Armour frigorifico steers at 34½c., and 4,000 Sansinena cows at 29½c. went to the United States. A sale is also noted of 7,800 Sao Paulo Brazil packer hides at 31½c., New York reweight basis. About 3,000 Armour frigorifico cows sold at 28½c., 1,000 La Blanca cows at 28½c. Some recent sales of Montevideo Saladero steers have been made to Europe at 32½c. Also 4,000 Montevideo Matadero steers and cows were sold to the United States at 24½c. An arrival is noted of about 9,000 Bahia hides with smaller lots reported arriving from Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, etc. The spot market is steady. About 2,000 Havana regulars 40 to 45 lbs. sold at 24c. An offering is noted of about 2,000 Havana regulars 40 to 45 lbs. at 25c. with no sale resulting at this figure. Mexicans show a little activity. About 1,500 wet salted Mexican regulars sold at 25c. About 2,000 Rio Janeiros sold at 19c. c. i. f. New York reweights. About 1,000 Chilians sold at 25½c.

Boston.

The domestic hide market continues quiet. A few more inquiries are being received through brokers, but as a whole the tanning trade appears to be waiting for further developments. The fact that the Government, through a committee, will regulate the prices of army leather at least is causing tanners and shoe manufacturers to wait until they see just how far this will affect the rest of the market. Ohio extremes are offered from 25@27c., Ohio buffs at 22@24c. There has been practically no business in the Boston market on these hides during the past week. The southern hide market is steady, but no business is being done to New England tanners. Far southerns are quiet at 22@22½c., middle southerns at 22½@23½c. and northern southerns at 24c. Some good lots of hides from the northern sections of the south with a large percentage of No. 1's guaranteed free of ticks, have been offered at 25c.

The New England calfskin market continues quiet, with offerings light and accumulations in dealers' hands meagre. The regular domestic trade on leather, as well as the foreign trade, has been so quiet for the past few weeks that tanners are not willing to make any reasonable bids on New England skins. Holders of these say that 5 to 7 pound skins would be worth about \$3.50.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 31.)

into Missouri and Illinois. These will probably begin to come back in mid-summer. The quotations today are: Mixed and butchers, \$15.70 @16.30; good heavy, \$16.30@16.32½; rough, \$15.25@15.75; lights, \$15.65@16.20; pigs, \$10.75@14.50; bulk, \$15.75@16.25.

The count in the sheep house this week was 8,000. There was very little fluctuation in the prices of aged stuff. The quotations on mutton ewes are \$9.50@12.25; yearlings, \$12.75@14.25. The demand is keen, and the small supply finds ready sale. In the lamb department prices this week touch the highest point in our history. Some pea fed lambs from the Arkansas Valley, averaging 80 lbs., sold at \$15.75. They were strictly prime. A load of Kansas fed lambs, averaging 70 lbs., brought the same figure. Other sales of very good lambs were recorded at \$15.40@15.60. With these prices obtaining on heavy woolled lambs it will be interesting to watch what will be done on spring lambs which will no doubt be on the market now within a very short time. Later.—A sale of two loads of Kansas lambs is reported at \$15.85. They averaged 70 lbs. Also a sale of two loads of shorn lambs which brought \$12.75, the market record for this class.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 31.)

Since Tuesday a week ago the hog market has been ballooning every day, and for the six day period shows an appreciation of more than \$1.25. Under \$15.00 bulk has moved up until today three-fourths of the offerings sold at \$16.00 and better. The declaration of war, which brought floods of shipping orders, and boosted provision prices has probably been the real cause of the advance. Today provisions opened a dollar lower and after most of the offerings had been sold, the news of this decline brought buyers to an immediate halt, several loads being left unsold. Late in the day a recovery of the big end of the early decline brought buyers back into the market for what hogs they could buy at yesterday's figures. A record price of \$16.20 was reached today. Moderate to light receipts have been the rule lately, and promises to continue, though much of a break would undoubtedly jar some stuff out of the country.

The market for lambs last week continued slow up to Friday when buyers suddenly came to life and under the influence of eager competition all around paid 25c. or more higher prices. The advance put the market that much above the close of the previous week. Yesterday on moderate receipts the market scored another advance though it was a long time in coming, bulk of the crop being cashed around noon at figures that were generally 15c. better than the day before. A high point of \$15.40 was reached. Today's trade was slow and part of yesterday's upturn was lost. Sellers resisted packers' efforts to enforce 15c. reductions until well into the afternoon when bids were raised a little and bulk of the offerings sold around a dime lower, sales ranging from steady to 15c. down. The top was \$15.30 and bulk of the handy lambs sold at \$15 and up, while heavy kinds landed on down to \$14.25, some at this price not being of a very desirable class. Sheep have been too scarce to quote most of the time, but nominal quotations are just about where they were a week ago. Decent to best ewes would sell around \$11.50@12.25, choice yearlings up to \$13.75, and desirable wethers around \$12.50@12.75.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

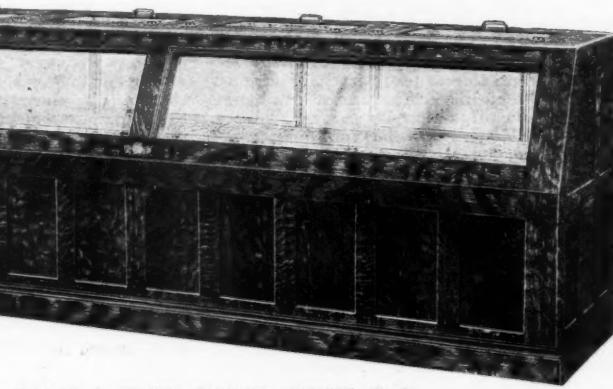
BRECHT DISPLAY COOLED SHOWCASE.

The modern meat dealer who does a business of any size whatever is not equipped to the best advantage without adequate refrigerating facilities. In most shops an up-to-date ice-box is not sufficient. Good salesmanship demands attractive meat display in the shop; not bare counters and racks, with the meat shut up in the ice-box. So the live, wideawake butcher must have showcase refrigeration, especially in warm seasons.

A thoroughly tested and guaranteed meat showcase of this kind is the Brecht patented display freezer case. Temperature in it can

be maintained at any point from 40 degs. down to 18 degs.; you can freeze meat in it if you choose. Products are always fresh and attractive in this case. There is no necessity for removal over night, or damage from handling. Display can be made at all times, and more sales are bound to result.

This case comes in stock sizes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long, 36 inches wide and 42 inches high. It will be made to order in all lengths. It is of plate glass and fancy oak, enameled white inside. Tinned metal removable shelves are in full view of customers at all times. It is thoroughly insulated and the front has three lights of glass and two air spaces. Further information may be obtained of the Brecht Company, St. Louis and New York.



BRECHT PATENTED DISPLAY FREEZER CASE.

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HYDRAULIC PRESS CO. REBUILDING.

Detailed plans are now completed and in the course of execution for rebuilding the burned portion of the plant of the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, on its present site in Mount Gilead, Ohio. The plans also include the erection of two additional buildings which will give more adequate manufacturing facilities for this rapidly expanding business. In all, the plans cover the erection of four complete new buildings, consisting of a machine shop, a three-story stock room, a new power plant, and a structural and forge shop. The machine shop and stock room are replacements on a much larger scale of the portion of the plant recently destroyed by fire.

The new machine shop will be 200 feet long and 100 feet wide and of fireproof construction, steel, brick and concrete being used throughout, including steel window frames and sashes. The floor space of this building is 100 per cent. greater than the buildings which it replaces. An electric traveling crane

Directly west of the new machine shop the new stock room building of three stories will be erected. This building will occupy a ground space of 50 feet by 60 feet. Access to the three floors will be gained by means of an electric elevator which will give more adequate facilities for the rapid moving moving and storing of accessories, parts, repairs, etc., than the burned building used for this purpose.

A new power plant will also be erected. This building will occupy a space of 42 feet by 60 feet. It will be of fireproof construction consisting of steel, concrete and brick and of pleasing exterior architectural design. For furnishing the power a new 300-H.P. Corliss engine will be installed. A 300-H.P. water tube boiler equipped with an automatic stoker will be part of the new power plant equipment. The present power plant of the company will remain intact so that it can be used in case of emergency or as an auxiliary. It is claimed that this new power plant will be one of the most complete in central Ohio.

For fabricating their structural steel this company plans to erect a structural and forge shop immediately east of the present erecting shop. This building will be 50 feet by 60 feet. An adequately equipped forge shop will be located in this building. Cut off saws and other equipment will be installed in this new building.

Ground is already broken for the new power plant. Work on all buildings will begin immediately and vigorously pushed to completion. It is planned to have the new buildings in full operation by July 1.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you study this page?

PRESSING OUT COCOANUT OIL.

Commenting upon an item recently appearing in the columns of The National Provisioner concerning the pressing of cocoanut oil from copra, Mr. F. B. Anderson, of the V. D. Anderson Company, Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of oil-expeller machinery, writes to The National Provisioner as follows:

"The pressing of cocoanut oil is quite a large industry in the United States at the present time, there being about a dozen mills now in operation, with a crushing capacity of at least 600 tons of copra per day. Copra yields on an average of 60 per cent. of oil.

"I would like to state here that a cottonseed oil mill could not successfully crush copra without making a considerable number of changes. In the first place, copra has to be broken up or ground with a disintegrator instead of rolls, as are used on cottonseed.

"Again, to press copra in a hydraulic press it is necessary to make two pressings, as it is impossible to get the oil through hydraulic pressure at one pressing. All of the hydraulic mills pressing copra in this country today are using the oil expeller for the first pressing and making the second pressing on their hydraulic presses. The reason for this is that the oil expeller will do the work of three hydraulic presses on the first pressing of copra, using no press cloths and requiring but one man to handle several of them. This, of course, greatly reduces the cost of pressing the copra.

"There are also several mills in this country who use the expeller exclusively for pressing copra. In this case it is only necessary to do one pressing, as the expeller can accomplish the same work in one pressing as the hydraulic does in two."

IS MOTOR TRUCK PAYING ITS WAY?

"One of the very best ways to gauge the earning possibilities of a motor truck," says R. E. Chamberlain, truck sales manager of the Packard Motor Car Company, "is to determine how much a truck will earn when employed in the express or general haulage business. In that line, if it fails to earn more for the goods it hauls than it costs to maintain and operate it, the owner is doing business at a loss.

"Of the hundreds of expressmen in this country operating Packards at a substantial profit, perhaps there is no better example than the Baltimore & Belair Auto Express, Baltimore. Its owner, G. E. Biddison, started out three years ago with only a few hundred dollars. With this he made a payment on a Packard truck. In a short time he had the truck paid for. Then he bought another. Today he owns seven silent chainless Packards, every one paid for out of the profits of the business, and he is well on the road toward a substantial life competence.

"The achievement of this company is all the more remarkable because it is competing with two great railroad systems, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio, serving many towns along those two roads. Yet it has all the work it can do and often is forced to employ trailers to handle the large volume of goods it is called on to deliver.

Chicago Section

The Colonel is consistent, anyhow; and insistent, too!

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,500 net to the buyer, year's dues and commissions paid.

Aldermanic election was Tuesday, and taking the other fellow's word for it, a bunch of crooks went in!

"Pestermist" is a new 'un, but it fills the bill. A pestermist is a cross between a pest and a pessimist—jaundiced fer fair.

The old potherb spilled by Confucius or Cornelius cometh to the fore strong: "If yez are not wid us, yer agin us!"

The minute it appears on the docket that the packer cannot any longer be blamed for the h. c. of l., then investigating falls by the wayside.

Hog products are going higher; that's a double-barreled skinch. We ain't anywhere near hit the high spot in the sea of hell (C. of L.) yet!

President Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade has been mentioned as a possible government food supply conservator—and Joseph is some conservist!

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 7, 1917, averaged for domestic beef 14.59 cents per pound.

Your Uncle Samuel is a good bluffer, admittedly. And, also, he can back up that bluff to a whirlwind finish when necessary, and don't you forget it!

Should speculation be stopped in all food-stuffs in all marts, byways and hedges of the country, there will be an awful muss. And it looks like it is coming!

A whole raft of frozen and canned meats in stock wouldn't look so worse just now to us and the whole world, and possibly even to the anti-can and cold storage phools.

That florid-complected gent you saw heading into the Kiserhouse last week Friday was not a special envoy from Chermanie. Nossir! It war Sam Stretch, from the Isle of Spice.

A regiment of Billy Masons and Billy Bryans would offer some target for the enemy's rookies to practice shooting at, unless some means of shrinking said violets about 75 per cent. were found.

The short skirt has settled one vexed question, anyhow; they win on bowlegs. Out of alignment; knees don't associate; assembling faulty; won't pass government inspection.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHIEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

tion. One thing in their favor, however, they don't "interfere."

Seems like every packing house throughout the country would and should be busy, were it not for the outrageous price of live stock. Woe unto the packer who has not a stack of stuff from cheaper hogs to make a decently profitable average cost.

It is claimed by those who oughter know that the longer the war continues the shorter will become the ladies' dresses. Jack Whothis sez: "It'll last at least two years longer and—well, if they'll only wear red, white and blue hose, we shall certainly 'See America first'!"

A high and tight board fence reinforced with several lines of electrically-charged barbed wire encircles "The Yards." Strangers are not allowed within its gates. Elevated trains do not negotiate the Yards proper after 5 p. m. Several arrests have been made of suspicious characters. Nothing like preparedness.

Milk is to go up one or two cents per quart and of course butter (God forgive us!) will tag along. Good butterine, with a ten-cent tax added to an enhanced cost of raw material, cannot be sold much under butter(?), consequently the unenlightened majority buy butter(?). Your legislator must hold his job or go back to the cabbage patch. So—"t'll with the consumer!"

Max L. Teich, part owner of the Kaiserhof Hotel, whom many of our readers know, went bond for Gustav H. Jacobsen, accused of being a conspirator, but has withdrawn his bond, explaining that he did not at the time understand the true circumstances. He has been notified five times by the Department of Justice that guests were being watched for their anti-American activities, and each time he told these persons to seek quarters elsewhere.

Week ending January 6 to week ending March 31, 1917, the average weight of hogs received at Chicago was 195 pounds to 215 pounds, practically a steady weekly gain of 1½ pounds for the 13 weeks. The average price of hogs for the same period ranged from \$10.20 per cwt. to \$15.10 per cwt., a weekly gain of about 38 cents. In fact, it was so close to this figure each successive week as to be remarkable and significant. During the same period of 1916 hogs ranged from \$6.90 to \$7.75, and it would seem the end is not yet!

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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

W. G. Press and Co. say: "The hog market is very dull and slow with a \$16.50 top. The average price of hogs in Chicago yesterday was \$16.27, against \$16.08 on Monday, \$15.14 a week ago yesterday, \$9.57 a year ago yesterday, and \$7.34 two years ago yesterday. The top on lambs this week is \$15.80, against \$14.90 four weeks ago, \$11.90 corresponding week last year, \$10.65 two years ago, and \$8.50 three years ago. Top on cattle this week is \$13.35, against \$12.40 four weeks ago, \$9.95 corresponding week last year, and \$8.50 two years ago. These are record prices and show the advance in recent years."

"The fresh meat trade in general is very slow this week. High prices are being felt as the advance recently in all kinds of meats has been rapid. Some time ago fancy cuts of meats were very high, but there was a lot of other cuts which were fairly cheap. Now there are no cheap cuts of meats, as everything in the cheap meat line is selling relatively as high as the fancy cuts. While we have not lost faith in the likelihood of the United States continuing to raise big supplies of all kinds of food stuffs, there is a world's food scarcity situation confronting us, and particularly in meats, and to talk cheaper prices for meats now that we are actually in the war would not be consistent with the general situation. There will be no cheap meats for a long period, in our opinion. Reliable sources in Europe report a scarcity of both live animals and meat foods, and if Europe draws on us as heavy as she did in 1916 for cured hog products (and now that we are actually in the war, it is probable there will be an increase in the demand over last year), we expect startlingly high prices for all kinds of meats in the near future."

"As to the future provision market, we think the time is almost at hand when pork, lard and ribs will draw closer to a profit-making basis than at present. Dressed hogs at present price for live hogs, \$16.50, are costing over 20 cents a pound hanging on the rail. At present prices the provision market for future delivery is selling below a parity with live hogs. We see no reason to expect a break in hog prices, and we do expect prices of both to some day get on a parity. Therefore, we look for the future delivery provision market to advance."

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2814-5.

References:
Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Inc.
Co.
Rosebrook Butter & Manhattan Veal &
Egg Co., Inc. Manhattan Mutton Co.
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co.

DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.

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Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

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CHICAGO

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

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Commission Slaughterers.

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49 Board of Trade, Chicago

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For Future Delivery

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Double Refined

NITRATE OF SODA

Guaranteed to pass B. A. I.

Requirements

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Members of American Meat Packers Assn.

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Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Agents

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Good native steers	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Native steers, medium	14 @ 15
Heifers, good	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cows	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	19 @ 19
Fore Quarters, choice	15 @ 15

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	32
Steer Loins, No. 1	28
Steer Loins, No. 2	24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	35
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	28
Cow Loins	15 @ 17
Steer Loins Ends (hips)	20 @ 20
Cow Short Loins	16 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cow Loins Ends (hips)	15 @ 15
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	17 @ 19
Strip Loins, No. 3	13 @ 13
Steer Ribs, No. 1	22 @ 22
Steer Ribs, No. 2	21 @ 21
Cow Ribs, No. 1	16 @ 16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	14 @ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rolls	13 @ 14
Steer Rounds, No. 1	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Cow Rounds	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Flank Steak	18 @ 18
Rump Butts	16 @ 16
Steer Chucks, No. 1	15 @ 15
Steer Chucks, No. 2	14 @ 14
Cow Chucks	13 @ 13
Boneless Chucks	15 @ 15
Steer Plates	13 @ 13
Medium Plates	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Briskets, No. 2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Shoulder Cloths	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Steer Naval Ends	13 @ 13
Cow Naval Ends	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Fore Shanks	8 @ 8
Hind Shanks	6 @ 6
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12
Trimmings	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	9 @ 10
Hearts	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tongues	20 @ 20
Sweetbreads	25 @ 30
Ox Tail, per lb.	10 @ 12
Fresh Tripe, plain	7 1/2 @ 8
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	8 @ 9
Livers	8 1/2 @ 11
Kidneys, per lb	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light Carcass	19 @ 20
Good Carcass	17 @ 18 1/2
Good Saddles	21 @ 23
Medium Racks	14 @ 14
Good Racks	14 @ 15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 10
Sweetbreads	45 @ 60
Calf Livers	24 @ 27
Heads, each	30 @ 30

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	20 @ 20
Round Dressed Lambs	22 @ 22
Saddles, Caul	22 @ 22
R. D. Lamb Fore	19 @ 19
Caul Lamb Fore	18 @ 18
R. D. Lamb Saddles	23 @ 23
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb	20 @ 20

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	18 @ 18
Good Sheep	19 @ 19
Medium Suddles	20 @ 20
Good Saddles	22 @ 22
Good Fores	17 @ 17
Medium Racks	16 @ 16
Mutton Legs	20 @ 20
Mutton Loins	15 @ 15
Mutton Stew	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 9

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Pork Loins	24 @ 24
Lard	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Tenderloins	35 @ 35
Spare Ribs	15 @ 15
Butts	23 @ 23
Hocks	14 @ 14
Trimmings	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Extra Lean Trimmings	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Tails	12 @ 12
Snots	11 @ 11
Pigs' Feet	7 @ 7
Pigs' Heads	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	9 @ 9
Cheek Meat	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	8 @ 8
Neck Bones	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	20 @ 20
Pork Hearts	12 @ 12
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Tongues	21 @ 21
Sil. Bones	9 @ 9
Tail Bones	8 @ 8
Brains	21 @ 21
Backfat	26 @ 26
Hams	19 @ 19

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Bellies.

Shoulders.

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	26 @ 26
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	20 @ 20
Frankfurters	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Choice Bologna	16 @ 16
Liver, with beef and pork	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Tongue and blood	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Minced Sausage	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
New England Sausage	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	20 @ 20
Berliner Sausage	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	28 @ 28
Polish Sausage	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Garlic Sausage	19 @ 19
Country Smoked Sausage	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	19 @ 19
Pork Sausage, short link	33 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Luncheon Roll	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Jellied Roll	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new).

German Salami (new goods).

Italian Salami (new goods).

Holsteiner.

Mettwurst.

Farmer.

Cervelat, new.

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.

Bologna, 1/2 lbs @ 1/2 lbs.

Pork, Link, kits.

Pork, Links, 1/2 lbs @ 1/2 lbs.

Polish sausage, kits.

Polish sausage, 1/2 lbs @ 1/2 lbs.

Frankfurts, kits.

Frankfurts, 1/2 lbs @ 1/2 lbs.

Blood sausage, kits.

Blood sausage, 1/2 lbs @ 1/2 lbs.

Liver sausage, kits.

Liver sausage, 1/2 lbs @ 1/2 lbs.

Head cheese, kits.

Head cheese, 1/2 lbs @ 1/2 lbs.

Sausage in Brine.

Per doz.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case.

No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case.

No. 6, 1 doz. to case.

No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.

4-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.

8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.

10-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.

Plate Beef.

Mess Beef.

Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).

Rump Butts.

Mess Backs.

Clear Fat Backs.

Family Back Pork.

Beef Pork.

LARD.

Pork lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.

Pork lard.

Lard, substitute, tcs.

Lard compounds.

Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.

Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.

Barrels, 1/4 c. over tapers, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tapers; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tapers.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.

Cago.

16 @ 24

Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.

17 @ 25

Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.

16 1/2 @ 24 1/2

Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.

13 @ 16

DRY SALT MEATS.

Boxed, Loose.

1/4 c. less.

CURED.

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.

Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.

Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.

Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.

Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.

Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.

Extra Short Clears.

Extra Short Ribs.

D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.

Butts.

Bacon meats, 1 1/2 c. more.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.

Hams, 16 lbs., avg.

Skinned Hams.

Calves, 4@6 lbs., avg.

Calves, 6@12 lbs., avg.

New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.

Breakfast Bacon, fancy.

Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 8@4 avg.

Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 8@4 avg.

Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.

Dried Beef Sets.

23 @ 23

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.

Hams, 16 lbs., avg.

Skinned Hams.

Calves.

Calves, 6@12 lbs., avg.

New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.

Breakfast Bacon, fancy.

Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 8@4 avg.

Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 8@4 avg.

Dried Beef Sets.

32 @ 32

Dried Beef Insides.

Dried Beef Knuckles.

Dried Beef Outsides.

Regular Boiled Hams.

Skinned Boiled Hams.

Boiled Calves.

Cooked Loin Rolls.

Cooked Roasted Shoulder.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set.

Beef middles, per set.

Beef bungs, per piece.

Beef weasands.

Beef bladders, medium.

Beef bladders, small, per doz.

Hog casings, free of salt.

Hog middles, per set.

Hog bungs, large.

Hog bungs, prime.

Hog bungs, narrow.

Hog stomachs, per piece.

Imported wide sheep casings.

Imported medium wide sheep casings.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Something More About Window Displays and Side Lines

By a Veteran Retailer.

Reference has been made often in these pages to the value of the window display in the butcher shop. Too much cannot be said on this important subject, because the show window is what everybody sees—customer, possible customer, or the casual passerby. And very frequently the last two become regular customers.

In many instances the use of the show window is overdone, and in that case it becomes a detriment instead of a benefit. This business of having over-lapping shelves running the full length of the window like a flight of stairs three or four high, was largely used years ago.

On the first or lower shelf were plates of cut meats, such as shoulder chops, pork chops, hamburger steak, chuck steaks, sausages, sausage meats, etc. On the shelf above were short loins, roasts of beef, top sirloins, cross ribs, bottom rounds, etc. Above that were fresh hams and shoulders, etc. Each article had a price tag stuck on it. The price tags were red, blue, black and green. The different kinds of meats were all the colors of the rainbow, and with the price cards the window was a riot of color. From a distance it looked like a Dutch flower garden in full bloom.

That was fine for some neighborhoods where "price" was the thing to be considered, and everything that was cut could be sold out in one day. Otherwise there was a loss. Today such a window display would be foolish.

The Right Sort of Window Display.

Some butchers may feel that the high prices of meat prevents them from making any display whatever. That is just as foolish as the too lavish display. The possibilities today are far greater than in the past, because the butcher of former years kept meats only for one day's sale.

Almost every up-to-date shopkeeper now keeps a full line of other foodstuffs on hand, such as an attractive line of canned goods, butter and eggs, boxed goods, tinned meats, fish, fruits, etc. These, added to the meats, help wonderfully in making a shop window attractive with very little trouble and no loss in waste or shrinkage.

Just as a swell milliner's window that displays remarkably good taste in showing three or four very handsome hats would be cheapened if a dozen were shown, so also can a butcher shop window be made handsome and attract attention and comment by the use of good judgment in what is to be shown.

For example, a ham or two, cut in half, each half laid in a clean platter, on which is laid a piece of parchment or white paper; a couple of strips of bacon, the four halves tilted up a trifle on platters, with a bit of parsley laid across—just one sprig, not a tree! Between the eight platters of smoked meat a few small baskets of eggs, not more than a half dozen in each basket, and a neat-

ly lettered small sign with the words, "A Breakfast Suggestion." A background of three or four fine, fat fowl, with the heads wrapped in paper, completes a most refined-looking window, which it goes without saying must be kept scrupulously clean.

Another suggestion is to set one short loin in the center of the window, surrounded by three or four platters with one fine porterhouse steak on each platter; with a piece of parsley on each steak, and a small, neatly lettered card with the question, "Who doesn't like steak for dinner?"

Another day use three or four hindquarters of lamb, laid out like the spokes of a wheel, with a small bunch of mint on each side, and the usual small neatly-lettered sign, telling the housewife to "Give him spring lamb and mint sauce for dinner and make him happy."

Advertising Value of These Window Displays

These little window displays take but a few moments, and many variations can be made to suit the season and the market. In time the passer-by and the customers look forward each day to see what's next on the menu. All this is good advertising and costs nothing, and in the course of time new ideas follow each other, and the window display is talked about and becomes very profitable.

But it must never be overdone. It must be so planned that the entire display may be taken in at a glance. Colored crepe paper can be profitably used to add to a window's attractiveness, and makes a good background.

In the cold weather a few lights left burning until 10 or 11 o'clock to illuminate the window is to be considered in the light of a very good investment, and not an expense. It is very good advertising, because the passer-by at night is bound to see the display, and being so unusual because of its simplicity, it is sure to cause favorable comment and draw new trade.

All this, it must be admitted, is a decided improvement on the old-fashioned way of displaying meats, together with the obsolete custom of pasting big signs on the windows and hiding a view of the store.

On a Saturday night a brilliantly lighted store is a very good advertisement in itself, because it attracts the public. Just as the man who wants to get a bite to eat will pass a dozen dimly-lighted restaurants and invariably prefers to go into a well-lighted establishment, so will the woman shopper pass a dozen dim meat shops to do her marketing in a bright, clean shop. It will be readily seen why store lighting is so important. The customer can see exactly what she is getting.

Value of Side Lines in the Shop.

Butter and eggs and canned goods, jellies and jams, were mentioned. There are hundreds of shops in every big city where one side of the shop is practically of no value at all. This is something that should be remedied at once. The high prices of food-

stuffs have made the demand for canned goods unusually large, and with practically no additional expense, there is the opportunity of increasing the business to a very great extent, because it brings new trade.

Fish is also a good business-getter, and when a customer can find almost everything she needs under one roof, there is no doubt she prefers to do her shopping at an establishment of that kind. It makes it so much easier for her, particularly in bad weather. It would certainly pay the shopkeeper to study advertisements in magazines and newspapers for the announcements of any new food products or new style package goods, and keep some of these in stock. The successful man today is the progressive and up-to-date man, and the more side lines of the right sort he adds to his stock, the better for him.

The butcher today very often must also be a grocery man and fish dealer, and know values and brands, so that he is able to talk intelligently to the housekeeper who is familiar with that kind of goods. If he does, it will not be very long before he finds that what was at first a side line will very soon be a most important part of his business, and vastly more profitable than meat, because there is no additional expense to charge up to that end of the business. Try it. L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Cornelius Byer's meat market in Cashion, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

A. G. Higginbotham will open a meat market in New Martinsville, W. Va.

Steckart's meat market in DePere, Wis., has been damaged by fire.

J. H. Coughlin Company, Bridgeport, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,000 to conduct a retail meat market. The incorporators are: John H. Coughlin, Richard J. Coughlin and John A. Cornell, Jr., all of Bridgeport.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the interior of the grocery and meat market at 2 Louisiana Street, Farrell, Ohio, conducted by Ziscovitz & Rosenberg.

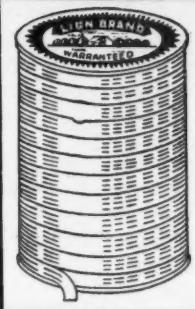
Peter Smith & Sons Grocery of Bay City, Inc., Wilmington, Del., to conduct a wholesale and retail meat and grocery business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$137,500. Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin and Clement M. Egner, all of Wilmington, are the incorporators.

A. J. and B. L. Morgan have opened the South Side Market at El Dorado, Ark.

W. S. Tracy's meat and grocery market on Franklin Avenue, Hartford, Conn., has been purchased by F. W. Miner of New Britain, Conn.

The Sanitary Meat Market, Inc., Wilmington, Del., to conduct a wholesale and retail meat and grocery business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by James A. Ellison, Phillip L. Garrett and William H. Banning, all of Wilmington, Del.

Plans are being prepared for the Consolidated Market House, Philadelphia, Pa., for an addition to their market.



CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT
TAPES & BRAIDS
FOR THE
PACKING TRADE
WHITE and COLORS
HOFFMAN-CORR MFG. CO.
312 Market Street **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Will Gillespie has purchased the City Meat Market, Long Island, Kas.

Blankenship Bros., of Rosalia, Kas., are about to open a butcher shop on North Main street, El Dorado, Kas.

B. B. Gilleece has purchased the butcher shop of H. S. Ricket in Fort Scott, Kas., and Frank Gilleece will be in charge.

Frank A. Jensen has closed his meat market in Ludington, Mich., and will retire from business.

The meat market of Fred J. Rohrer in Grass Lake, Mich., has been burglarized of a considerable quantity of stock.

Rys & Chalupnik have purchased the City Meat Market, Verdigree, Neb.

B. B. Fitzmaster has moved his Quality Meat Market to its new location in Caney, Kas.

Raines & Washburn have purchased the stock of the South Side Meat Market, Turon, Kas.

Delbert Gray has purchased the interest of A. Etchison in the City Meat Market, Oxford, Kas.

Henry Glaser is preparing to erect a new meat market in Litchville, N. D.

Charles Kelley has disposed of his meat business in Monroe, Neb.

Norgen Bros. have purchased the meat business in Hildreth, Neb., of Hugh Ohms.

H. C. and Ben Manning and A. C. Reid have purchased the butcher shop of Hugh Taylor in Albion, Wash.

Paul Westfall has purchased an interest in the Superior Meat Market, Superior, Mont., with Wm. Castles.

B. Jones has purchased the Gould meat market, Ceresco, Neb.

Robert Wilson is about to open a new meat market in Platte Center, Neb.

M. F. Hauber has disposed of his meat market in Cody, Neb., to Harvey Childers.

James Whalen has disposed of his meat market in Courtland, Neb.

W. B. Powers has disposed of his meat market and grocery business in Los Angeles, Cal., to L. F. Hartung.

G. Grise has purchased the Methner meat business, Coleman, Mich., and will continue same.

Fredrickson & Company have succeeded to the meat business of Fredrickson & Rogers in Northport, Mich.

Alexander Szabo, a butcher of Cincinnati, Ohio, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

A public market will be built on Grand Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets,

Milwaukee, Wis., by the Jacob Nicol Realty Company. The grocery and meat market in Rockland, Maine, owned by William T. Cobb, has been destroyed by fire.

Brampton Bell, formerly in the meat business, died at his home, 590 West Utica Street, Buffalo, N. Y., at the age of 88 years.

Plans are being prepared for the construction of a public market building to be located on Market Street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth Streets, Tacoma, Wash. The building will be a two-story structure, dimensions, 465 feet in length and 220 feet in width. Accommodations will be provided for nearly 200 dealers. Cost, \$120,000.

Plans are being completed for the opening of a municipal market at 92nd Street and the Calumet River, Chicago, Illinois.

E. B. Holton will sell out his meat market in Stonington, Conn.

John B. Molitor and Theodore Thompson have purchased Everybody's Meat Market in Velva, No. Dak., formerly conducted by Alfred Chelgren.

Charles N. McHenry is erecting a building in Lorain, Ohio, in which he will open a meat market. At present his market is at 341 East Erie Avenue, Lorain.

Walter Aarhus has purchased Untergrove's Cash Market at 616 I Street, Tacoma, Wash.

The Peoria (Ill.) Retail Grocers' & Butchers' Association elected the following officers for the coming year: Herbert Sehmer, president; W. L. Hofer, vice president; Carl Ohl, secretary and Chris. Hoerr, treasurer.

Felix and John Bohonek have taken possession of the meat market in Prairie du Chien, Wis., formerly conducted by Mr. Craig.

M. Shoer of Marquette, has purchased L. Rien's meat market on Quincy Street, Calumet, Mich.

Otto W. Bayer has made many improvements in his meat market at Watertown, Wis.

Clayton W. Smith, a grocer and meat dealer of Wilmington, Ohio, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,011.50 and assets, \$900.

Charles LeFever, Sr., will open a butcher shop in Hailey, Idaho.

A building will be erected by Sussman Bros., 500-502 St. Louis Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill., in which they will open a meat and grocery market.

A meat market has been opened at Creston, Iowa, by C. D. Showers & Son.

R. H. Morgan bought a meat market in Woodbine, Iowa.

Joseph Emerson bought a meat market in Geylon, Minn.

A. C. Ranard sold his meat market in Oxford, Nebr. to S. S. Luther.

J. G. Meester sold his butcher shop in White, So. Dak., to C. F. Mingus.

William Berry bought Edward Berry's meat market in Abbotsford, Wis.

Carl Koslowski will open a meat market in Cecil, Wis.

Raasch & Schoenborn will open a meat market in Cudahy, Wis.

E. P. & C. E. Armstrong bought Arnold Heinsohn's meat market in Downing, Wis.

Franck Strzelczyk bought the meat market in Johnson Creek, Wis., formerly conducted by J. P. Bischel.

Fred H. Karlman sold his meat market in Hawkins, Wis., to Haughey Bros.

A. M. Homan sold his meat market in Randolph, Wis., to B. Huizinga & Son.

Horns Wanted

Always in market for No. 1 horns. Send your offer.

Noyes Comb Company
Binghamton, N. Y.

EASTERN MEAT MARKETS.

The office of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture reports meat trade conditions for April 12 at three Eastern markets as follows:

Beef. Fresh.—Boston—Receipts sufficient to supply demand; market comparatively quiet; very little trading. New York—Receipts normal; market steady; demand improving. Philadelphia—Receipts moderate; market firm; demand fair.

Kosher Beef.—Boston—Supply normal; market unchanged; demand fair. Philadelphia—Supply normal; market firm; demand fair.

Hinds and Ribs.—Boston—No report. New York—Supply normal; market steady; demand fair. Philadelphia—Supply normal; market firm; demand fair.

Native Steers.—Boston—Receipts normal; prices steady to lower; trade looking for cheaper grades. New York—Receipts normal; market unchanged; demand improving. Philadelphia—Receipts moderate; market strong at yesterday's prices; demand improving.

Western Steers.—Boston—Receipts light; market unchanged; demand fair. New York—Receipts light; market steady; demand moderate. Philadelphia—Receipts light; market generally strong; demand fair.

Texas Steers.—Boston—None in the market. New York—Receipts light; prices steady; demand improving. Philadelphia—Few arrivals; market steady; few sales.

Heifers.—Boston—Few arrivals; market strong at yesterday's prices; demand good. New York—Supply very light; market strong; demand good. Philadelphia—Few arrivals; market firm; few sales.

Cows.—Boston—Desired grades not arriving. New York—Receipts moderate; market firm; better grades selling well. Philadelphia—Receipts moderate; market strong at yesterday's prices; demand improving.

Good Cows.—Boston—No fresh arrivals; market very strong; demand good.

Bulls.—Boston—Receipts light; market steady to strong; demand good. New York—Supply limited; market firm; demand good. Philadelphia—No fresh arrivals; market firm; few sales.

Kosher Chucks and Plates.—New York—Supply light; prices steady; demand fair.

Veal.—Boston—Receipts heavy; market a little easier; poor demand for lower grades. New York—Receipts increasing; prices steady; demand slow. Philadelphia—Few arrivals; market a little easier; demand light.

Pork.—Boston—Receipts increasing; prices steady; poor demand. New York—Receipts normal; market steady; demand moderate. Philadelphia—Receipts moderate; market advancing; demand moderate.

Lambs.—Boston—Receipts light; market strong at yesterday's prices; demand fair. New York—Receipts moderate; market unchanged; better grades selling well. Philadelphia—Receipts normal; market strong at yesterday's prices; demand fair.

Button.—Boston—Receipts light; market firm; demand fair. New York—Supply limited; market strong; demand good. Philadelphia—Receipts light; market firm; demand fair.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports wholesale meat prices on April 11 for fresh beef, Western dressed, as follows:

Boston. New York. Philadelphia.

Native steers:

Chloe \$17.00@17.25 \$17.25@17.50 \$17.00@17.50

Good 16.50@17.00 16.75@17.25 16.50@17.00

Medium —@— 16.25@16.75 16.00@16.50

Common —@— —@— 15.50@16.00

Western steers:

Good 15.75@16.25 16.00@16.50 16.00@16.50

Medium —@— 15.50@16.00 15.50@16.00

Texas steers:

Good —@— 15.00@16.00 15.00@15.50

Common —@— 14.25@15.00 14.50@15.00

Heifers:

Good 15.50@16.00 15.25@16.00 15.50@16.00

Cows:

Good 15.00@15.50 14.50@15.00 14.25@15.00

Common 13.50@14.50 13.50@14.00 13.50@14.25

Bulls:

Good 14.00@14.50 13.75@14.50 14.00@14.50

Common 13.00@14.00 13.00@13.75 13.00@14.00

New York Section

W. F. Price, of Morris & Company's executive staff at Chicago, was in New York this week.

W. J. Russell, jr., of Swift & Company's beef grading department, Chicago, was in New York this week.

Poels & Brewster, import and export meat brokers, will occupy their new offices at No. 32 Broadway on May 1.

T. E. Ray, head of Swift's country house department in New York, went to Chicago today for a brief visit.

S. Stern, manager of Wilson & Company's branch house at West Harlem, was a Chicago pilgrim during the past week.

Manager Isaac Stiefel of Wilson & Company's New York branch house territory, was in the West on business during the past week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending April 7, 1917, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 15.12 cents per pound.

The Louis Grimm Company, maker of bologna sausages and provisions at No. 1427 Second avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of \$11,379 and assets \$2,778.

J. Lowenstein & Son have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to do a meat business in New York City. The incorporators are J. and C. B. Lowenstein of 485 Central Park West.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. Herold, Inc., dealer in poultry, at No. 142 Suffolk Street, by creditors. Liabilities are \$4,000 and no assets as far as known to the petitioning creditors.

Ralph S. Moore and William Petersen, of Woodhaven, and Frederick A. Girling, of Brooklyn, are among the directors of the Gallagher Method Corporation of Eddyville, formed with a capital of \$100,000, to exploit a process for the treatment and preservation of meat, vegetables, etc.

The Borough Beef and Provision Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, has been chartered with a capital of \$10,000. The directors are Charles A. Bechstein and Irene M. Cromie of Brooklyn and Robert J. Kahn of Jamaica. This new concern is representing Southern packers, among others, on the New York market.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 7, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 2,505 lbs.; Brooklyn, 13,200 lbs.; total, 15,705 lbs. Fish—Man-

hattan, 65 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 570 lbs.

Jerome G. Hauser, dealer in meat at No. 873 Third avenue, and stand at the Queensboro Bridge, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$19,462 and assets \$14,772, of which the largest items are: accounts, \$10,604; fixtures, \$2,000; horses and wagons, \$1,000. Among the creditors is a damage suit for \$5,000 by Lilian Lisousky. Judge Meyer appointed Oliver L. Goldsmith, receiver; bond, \$2,000.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES LEGISLATION

Interest has been manifested by merchants in the series of bills introduced by Assemblyman Brennan, of Brooklyn, at Albany on March 28 defining the duties of the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, and also making provision for the administration of the law regarding false weights and measures in cities of the State, says the Journal of Commerce.

One of the bills just introduced would have the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures keep a record of the corrected standards of the various cities and counties of the State. He is given general supervision of weighing and measuring devices, whether offered for sale, hire, award or sold or in use in the State.

Another measure provides that whenever any weights or measures official compares weights and measures and weighing and measuring apparatus and finds that they correspond with or give correct results, according to the standards in his possession, he shall seal and mark them with appropriate devices. Whenever such weights and measures and weighing and measuring appliances do not so correspond and give correct results he shall attach thereto or stamp thereon an appropriate device, which shall not be removed or defaced except by a duly authorized weights and measures official.

A third bill provides that the provision making it a misdemeanor to violate the law governing the sale of coal, coke and charcoal shall include an additional penalty of \$100 for each violation, to be recovered in a civil action brought by the Attorney General.

The fourth makes provision that whenever the person whose duty it is to appoint a city or county weights and measures official shall fail to appoint such official within forty days after a vacancy in the office, or, where the office is in the competitive class of the civil service, and he shall fail to take the necessary steps within such time to procure an eligible list and make an appointment from such list within twenty days after its receipt, the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures shall certify such facts to the governor, who may then appoint a temporary sealer at a salary not to exceed \$5 a day.

By the fifth it would become mandatory upon the mayor of New York to appoint a city sealer of weights and measures.

The sixth requires that all weights and measures devices must be approved and classified by the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures before they can be

manufactured, sold, offered for sale, used or hired. Approval and classification of such devices must be made within sixty days after submission.

A seventh Brennan bill provides that there need not be a county sealer of weights and measures where a county is wholly embraced within a city. A county sealer must submit standards to the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures for calibration and certification at least once in every five years.

The last measure says that the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, with the co-operation of the weights and measures officials of cities of the first class, shall determine which commodities shall be sold by weight, measure or numerical count, in order to carry out the purpose and intention of the general business law.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 31.)

yet if perchance the numerous reports of a 25 to 35 per cent. shortage should prove correct, who will undertake to say how high hogs will sell before the market "topples" of its own weight. Elevation of top hogs to \$16.50 was followed by a 25c. drop in prices after the first rounds of Wednesday's market. Early in the day a few prime weighty hogs sold from \$16.30@16.40, but closing quotations on the same kind were \$16.15@16.30, and at the finish of the market the bulk of the good weighty mixed hogs sold largely from \$15.95@16.15, light mixed hogs \$15.60@15.80, and healthy 100@130 lb. pigs sold largely from \$13@14, according to weight and quality. From a purely supply and demand standpoint, it seems reasonable to predict that this abnormally high market has not yet reached its zenith, but the uneasiness over the possibility of government interference for the purpose of regulating prices may bring forth a sufficiently liberal supply of hogs during the next week or ten days to force prices to a somewhat lower basis before a reaction sets in.

With the advance and activity in sheep and lamb values Monday it looked as though the trade had taken on a new boom that had come to stay. The day's receipts were quickly absorbed at an advance of 15@35c. per cwt., and it was very evident that many of the slaughterers were short on numbers at the close. Tuesday's session carried a very weak feeling throughout, most sales being made on a basis of 15@20c. lower than the day before, and with receipts estimated at 17,000 Wednesday morning, there was practically nothing doing up to a late hour, and it appeared that if salesmen were able to hold the market steady they would be satisfied. The market is being supplied largely from Colorado and western Nebraska feed yards, and each week brings a larger percentage of shorn stock. The wool market has temporarily been brought to a standstill owing to government inquiry, but it is thought that operations will become active within a few days, and that prices will at least fully hold up to the range of a few days ago. We quote: Wooled—Good to choice lambs, \$15.40@15.70; poor to medium, \$14.50@15; culs, \$11.50@13; good to choice yearlings, \$13.75@14.25; fair to best wethers, \$12.50@13; good to choice ewes, \$12.25@12.60. Clipped—Good to choice lambs, \$12.35@12.75; heavy and medium fleshed, \$11.75@12; culs, \$9.50@10.50; fat light yearlings, \$11.25@11.50; medium fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$10.75@11; fat wethers, \$10.50@10.75; culs and common ewes, \$6.50@7.50; fat ewes, \$10.25@10.50.

